

FBIS**DAILY REPORT
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RENMIN RIBAO ON WORK OF 39TH UN GENERAL ASSEMBLY

HK240905 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 24 Dec 84 p 6

[Commentary by correspondent Chen Yicun: "Achievements of the 39th UN General Assembly"]

[Text] United Nations, 18 Dec -- After 3 months of feverish work, the 39th UN General Assembly adjourned on the afternoon of 18 December.

It was learned that for various reasons, more than 10 items on the agenda, including global talks, Cyprus, the Iran-Iraqi war, and other questions, will be put off until April when they will be brought up for examination with the reopening of the General Assembly.

From the atmosphere surrounding the general debate and the discussions on certain major problems, it can be seen that the international community is deeply disturbed and worried about the existing tense situation and danger of war. The delegates of various countries have been quick to demand the holding of U.S.-Soviet talks to improve relations to relieve the tense international situation. While he was at the UN General Assembly, Soviet Foreign Minister Gromyko had talks with U.S. President Reagan and Secretary of State Shultz. Later, in November, both sides announced that the foreign ministers of the two countries would meet in Geneva in January. Despite this, in talks with this reporter, the delegates of certain countries and people connected with the United Nations still expressed doubts about the possibility of any actual progress being achieved by a meeting of U.S.-Soviet foreign ministers. The demand for disarmament and prevention of a space arms race is one of the important items of concern on the agenda of the current UN General Assembly.

The current General Assembly also widely discussed the economic situation of the world and the problem of economic cooperation among various countries. Faced with the grim economic situation in Africa, the UN General Assembly unanimously approved a "Statement on the Serious Economic Situation in Africa" and appealed to the international community to take further measures and help African countries solve their ever worsening economic problems. UN Secretary General Perez de Cuellar was praised for the tremendous efforts he made in helping to tide the African states over economic crises and providing relief for the African people struggling on the brink of hunger and death.

Concerning the law of the sea on the agenda of the current UN General Assembly, up to 9 December, a total 159 states had signed the "UN Convention on the Law of the Sea." the UN secretary general pointed out that it was unprecedented for an international convention to have received support from such an overwhelming majority. "The current session will have an impact on all countries."

Though faced with various political and economic difficulties, the large number of developing countries still represent a main force at the United Nations opposing colonialism and upholding world peace. They adhere to their stand on independence, peace, and neutrality. They not only oppose the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan, the Vietnamese invasion of Kampuchea and the Israeli occupation of the territory of the Arabian states, but also resolutely oppose the South African authorities' racist policy, demanding the unconditional implementation of the No 435 resolution of the Security Council and the granting of independence for Namibia. They have turned down the 11 revisions put forth by the United States concerning the resolution on the Namibia question. This has fully reflected the developing countries' strong will to uphold justice and courage to resist pressure from the powers.

In addition, following a long period of mediation and peace-making efforts by the UN secretary general and relevant quarters, the two disputing sides in Cyprus have decided to hold a top level conference in New York on 17 January. People connected with the United Nations point out that this has brought a solution to the Cyprus question a step forward.

The current UN General Assembly has decided to solemnly mark the 40th anniversary of the founding of the United Nations. Looking back over the past and peering into the future, people are looking forward to still greater contributions by the United Nations toward upholding world peace, developing the economy, and stimulating the cause of human progress.

UNESCO OFFICIAL REGRETS U.S. WITHDRAWAL

OW211008 Beijing XINHUA in English 0716 GMT 21 Dec 84

[Text] Paris, December 20 (XINHUA) -- Gerard Bolla, spokesman for UNESCO Director-General Amadou Mahtar M'bow, said here today that official notification of the U.S. withdrawal was received this morning and that the director-general deeply regretted the U.S. decision.

Bolla said in a statement issued at a press conference that "the departure of the United States of America is all the more regrettable because during the past year the Executive Council of UNESCO and the director-general have brought about many improvements in the functioning and management of the organization. Our efforts in this direction will continue."

He also expressed the hope that the United States would return to the U.N. body.

Meanwhile, France expressed today its deep regret at the U.S. decision to leave UNESCO. A spokesman of the French External Relations Ministry said that "France will continue to give its support to the needed reform efforts" of the Paris-based agency.

It was announced that the United States will keep a six-member observers group at UNESCO.

UN AIDS LAND IMPROVEMENT PROJECT IN HEBEI

OW241204 Beijing XINHUA in English 1154 GMT 24 Dec 84

[Text] Shijiazhuang, December 24 (XINHUA) -- With aid from the United Nations, Quzhou County in southern Hebei Province has reduced its area of saline-alkali land to 6,800 hectares from 10,000 hectares in two years, according to local government.

Moreover, per-hectare grain output in the county's 15,300 hectares of low-yield or alkaline farmland rose from 1.77 tons in 1982 to 3.23 tons this year, and ginned cotton increased from 397 kilograms to 540 kilograms.

Per-capita annual income of peasants in the area has tripled from 76 yuan to 230 yuan in the same two years.

The World Bank extended a loan equivalent to 26.1 million yuan to the county's land-improvement project, under an agreement signed by the Chinese Government and the U.N. international fund for agricultural development in 1982.

The U.N. food program has also provided wheat, canned food and other materials to aid the project, while provincial and county governments invested more than 20 million yuan. The funds were used to build a network of drainage ditches and pump wells to improve the 15,300 hectares of low-yield or alkaline farmland -- about one-third of the county's total.

As a result, the areas liable to waterlogging have been reduced to 2,300 hectares from 5,300 hectares and pump well irrigated acreage rose from 5,300 hectares to 8,600 hectares.

RENMIN RIBAO EXAMINES U.S.-EUROPEAN RELATIONS

HK250942 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 25 Dec 84 p 7

[Article by Zhang Qihua: "European-U.S. Relations Before the Geneva Talks"]

[Text] On 22 December, British Prime Minister Mrs Thatcher arrived at Camp David and held private talks with President Reagan on the meeting of U.S.-Soviet foreign ministers which is to start next month, and they reached "identical" views. A few days before Mrs Thatcher came to the United States, she met with Gorbachev in London. Her trip reflected the deep concerns of the West European countries for the resumption of arms talks between the United States and the Soviet Union.

On 22 November, the United States and the Soviet Union announced that they will hold a meeting in Geneva early next year and set the agenda for the talks dealing with "all nuclear weapons and outer space weapons." The West European countries generally "welcomed" this announcement and pinned "hopes" on the forthcoming U.S.-Soviet meeting. In late November, Mr Kohl, chancellor of the FRG, visited the United States to express his concern over this meeting, and issued a joint statement with the U.S. leader on the principled position toward the U.S.-Soviet talks. In early December, the conference of the European Community's government heads expressed their hope that the U.S.-Soviet meeting will lead to some substantial results. A few days after that, the NATO foreign ministers meeting included the U.S.-Soviet Geneva talks on its agenda and took it as a main item for discussion. After this meeting of NATO foreign ministers, Shultz visited the UK and the FRG to continue consultations with the leaders of these two European countries. He was accompanied by Mr Nitze, who had been appointed by President Reagan to be special adviser for disarmament at the Geneva talks. At the same time, France and Italy also carried out bilateral contacts with the United States.

Public opinion in the West universally holds that the busy negotiations between West European nations and the United States over the past month have had initial effects. As it known to all, since the Soviet Union and the United States interrupted all talks on nuclear disarmament, the West European nations have all along urged the Soviet Union and the United States to revive the talks on the nuclear arms of the two parties, in an attempt to break the ice. Since the news was made known that the United States and the Soviet Union had decided to hold a high-ranking meeting, the basic consideration of the West European nations for the Geneva meeting has been to exert certain influence on the United States and promote the development of the U.S.-Soviet talks on arms control so that the West European nations "may take an active part in the course of the talks." It is reported that the U.S. Government has made repeated guarantees that it will continue to maintain full negotiations and cooperation with Western Europe, while the latter has made "suggestions of all kinds," and the Reagan administration has said that it "will adopt the suggestions of Western Europe." At the same time, several West European nations and the United States have reaffirmed their position on continuing to deploy intermediate-range missiles and to make specific arrangements to strengthen the conventional arms of Western Europe so as to strengthen the U.S. status in the talks with the Soviet Union.

The measures adopted by the United States and Western Europe prior to the Geneva meeting have demonstrated that, in reference to the U.S.-Soviet talks, their action is to enhance the talks while maintaining their actual strength. Such an attitude by West European nations is obviously similar to the position of the Reagan administration, creating a more harmonious situation than in the past.

The original purpose of the deployment of the new type of U.S. missiles, which began last year, was to offset the threat posed by the Soviet medium-range missiles. However, after the Soviet Union adopted countermeasures, people became anxious. In order to alleviate the tense situation and to cut the defense budgets, Western Europe openly expressed "anxiety" about the arms race between the United States and the Soviet Union. President Mitterrand said: "Super-weapons" "is not the direction in which we should develop." Thus, Western Europe hopes that the United States and the Soviet Union will return to the conference table as soon as possible, effectively check the expansion of nuclear arms, and, in particular, prevent the militarization of space. In recent years, the West European countries have devoted ever greater efforts to developing their relations with the Soviet Union and Eastern Europe. Under such circumstances, Western Europe's anxious look forward to improvements in U.S.-Soviet relations is easily understandable.

This year, political, economic, and defense cooperation between the Western European countries has developed. They have asked to be allowed a more important role in international affairs. The suspension of U.S.-Soviet nuclear talks and the refusal of both the East and the West to budge worry the West European countries a lot. However, when the United States and the Soviet Union hold high-level talks, they are afraid that the United States and the Soviet Union might monopolize the affairs of the East and the West, thus rendering them submissive countries. Thus, Western Europe is actively maneuvering in an attempt to influence the U.S.-Soviet arms talks and demands that its negotiations with the United States be strengthened. All this has led to the recent dynamic diplomatic situation in Western Europe.

On the part of the United States, due to his own needs, Reagan wishes to resume the dialogue between the United States and the USSR. There is also a strong appeal for resuming the negotiations in this country. In order to contribute to U.S. foreign affairs within the next term of office, he must try to open the road to Moscow. Of course, in doing so, the United States must not only take into consideration the demands of its West European allies, but must also win the support of Western Europe, so as to prevent the Soviet Union from taking advantage of any contradictions and meddling. In her visit to the United States, Mrs Thatcher was disposed to clarify some of her and Reagan's opinions on the "star wars" plan. Obviously there is no mistaking what this plan is aimed at.

The exchange of views and cooperation between the United States and Western Europe before the Geneva meeting has actually enhanced the position of the United States in its negotiations with the USSR. However, we still cannot say that there are no differences between the United States and Western Europe on the strategy against the USSR. Some West European countries still have "misgivings" on the "star wars" plan of the U.S. Government and are still resentful toward the obstacles placed by the United States in the development of trade between East and West. Therefore, it is not strange if people hear some different tones even when Europe and the United States are apparently in harmony with each other.

KOMEI LEADER, VARIOUS MEDIA HAIL HONG KONG PACT

OW240956 Beijing XINHUA in English 0909 GMT 24 Dec 84

[Text] Beijing, December 24 (XINHUA) -- Yoshikatsu Takeiri, chairman of the Komei Party of Japan, Thursday sent a message to Chinese Premier Zhao Ziyang, expressing his congratulations on the signing of Sino-British joint declaration on the question of Hong Kong.

The message says that "the question of Hong Kong has been settled peacefully through the wisdom of China and Britain, and this is one of the greatest feats of this century."

Meanwhile, news media of many countries highly praised the signing of the joint declaration and considered it "a historic agreement."

LE DRAPEAU ROUGE, organ of the Communist Party of Belgium, said in an article on Wednesday that the joint declaration "is a historic agreement, which paves new ways for the industrial and commercial relations between the two countries."

LA LIBRE BELGIQUE said in an article on Wednesday that "the formula designed for the future of Hong Kong -- a special administrative zone where the life style and economic and social systems will remain unchanged -- is a master-piece of political ingenuity."

THE BANGLADESH TIMES said in an editorial Saturday that the joint declaration demonstrates to the authorities in Taiwan that its unification with the motherland is also possible without actually disturbing the economic and political systems on the island.

THE TIMES OF ZAMBIA, in an editorial Friday, hailed the signing of the joint declaration as "another major historic feat." It urged "the Reagan administration to rethink" about the Taiwan issue. "Washington should stop pursuing negative policies in Taiwan, South Africa and Namibia," it declared.

The "Voice of America" said in an editorial Friday that December 19, 1984 was "an historic moment" in Beijing. The Sino-British joint declaration "provides for the peaceful reunification of two quite contrasting territories and it suggests that other areas, now artificially separated, may achieve unification by the same means," the VOA added.

LEADERS ATTEND FRIENDSHIP GROUP FOUNDING

OW221723 Beijing XINHUA in English 1624 GMT 22 Dec 84

[Text] Beijing, December 22 (XINHUA) -- A Chinese mass organization for people-to-people contacts with other countries was founded at a ceremony here today. The organization, called the China Association for International Friendly Contacts (CAIFC), was sponsored and formed by prominent personalities and social activists from various circles in China.

Among the more than 200 people present at the ceremony were Chinese leaders, public figures and social activists, including Xi Zhongxun, Yang Shangkun, Yu Qiuli and Ji Pengfei. Honorary president and president of the association are Wang Zhen and Wang Shoudao, respectively. Speaking at the ceremony included Wang Zhen, Wang Shoudao and Yu Qiuli.

Wang Zhen said that since China had put into operation the policy of invigorating the domestic economy and opening to the outside world, its contacts with other countries, including governmental and people-to-people ones, had registered a big increase, their channels and forms being greatly diversified. He predicted still more flourishing contacts in the future.

Wang Shoudao said that the association was ready to make friendly contacts and develop exchanges with relevant friendship organizations, public figures and social activists abroad, its aim being to promote mutual understanding and friendship between the people of China and other countries. It would organize studies and forums on contemporary international issues of general concern, he added.

Advisors to the association include writers Ai Qing and Liu Baiyu, composer Zhou Meizhi, mathematician Hua Luogeng, diplomats Ke Hua and Fu Hao, painter Huang Yongyu, and Aisin Giorro Pu Jie, brother of the last Chinese emperor.

SHULTZ LETTER WARNS ISRAEL ON U.S. AID

OW261937 Beijing XINHUA in English 1927 GMT 26 Dec 84

[Text] Washington, December 26 (XINHUA) -- U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz has personally written to Israeli Prime Minister Shimon Peres that Israel cannot expect an increase in aid until greater efforts are made to reform the country's collapsing economy, diplomatic sources revealed here Tuesday.

The news of the letter from Shultz was also disclosed in Jerusalem by Israeli Prime Minister Shimon Peres in a speech on the same day, according to reports from Jerusalem.

Shultz warned in the letter that steps taken so far by the Israeli Government have not been anywhere near drastic enough to deserve a bailout at this time by the United States. "If you (Israeli Government) don't do more, and more quickly, you will face serious and urgent economic problems," Shultz added.

The Israeli coalition government has managed so far to agree on cuts of only about 400 million dollars from its 24 billion dollars budget and to impose a three-month wage and price freeze that ends next month. U.S. and Israeli economists agree that reductions in the range of at least 2 billion to 3 billion dollars are needed to make any impact on Israel's annual 5 billion dollars balance-of-payments deficit, its 800 percent annual inflation which in October reached a level of 1,260 percent, and its 23.8 billion dollars foreign debt -- the highest per capita in the world.

During negotiations last week in Washington, Israel requested an additional 800 million dollars for fiscal 1985 on top of the 2.6 billion dollars already granted. The Israeli Government also requested 4.1 billion in aid for 1986. The Reagan administration, however, signaled its dissatisfaction with the Israeli domestic economic program by publicly announcing that the request for the 800 million dollars supplemental appropriation for this year was being deferred.

U.S. CONTINUES TO INSIST ON 'STAR WARS' PLAN

OW242056 Beijing XINHUA in English 1951 GMT 24 Dec 84

[Text] Washington, December 24 (XINHUA) -- Both U.S. Defense Secretary Caspar Weinberger and National Security Affairs Adviser Robert McFarlane said Sunday that U.S. President Reagan would not agree to trading away his "star war" missile defense plan in the new round of arms-control talks next month in Geneva with the Soviet Union.

"The President has said that he will not give up the strategic defense initiative or the opportunity to develop it," Weinberger said on ABC yesterday.

He said, "we will certainly discuss it" with the Soviet Union. But when asked what there was to discuss, he said: "There are ways in which we could move from reliance on offensive systems to much more reliance on defensive systems."

McFarlane, in a separate appearance on CBS on the same day, also dismissed the idea of trading with Moscow on star wars. "We think that is not the way to go," McFarlane said.

Both McFarlane and Weinberger contended that a Soviet buildup in defensive systems underscores the United States' need for a defense system of its own. Weinberger said, star wars "is the one thing the Soviets seemed to be determined to block." But he emphasized that Reagan will not bargain away the concept of a spacebased missile defense system or agree to any limits on research.

"I don't see any way in the world there can be limits on research," he said, "in the first place it can't be verified. In the second place, it's an extremely undesirable thing to agree to."

With Shultz and Gromyko due to meet in Geneva in two weeks, Weinberger "seemed determined to counter some press accounts that suggested the administration was willing to cut back on its projected defensive plan in exchange for sharp reductions in Soviet offensive weapons," THE NEW YORK TIMES said today.

Despite the criticisms on star wars from French President Francois Mitterrand and British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher, the Reagan administration in recent days appeared "to have hardened its position on star wars, fearing that talk of possible tradeoffs will be interpreted by the Soviets as a lack of Western resolve," THE WASHINGTON POST writes today.

LI XIANNIAN, FANG YI MEET U.S. PHYSICIST

OW260742 Beijing XINHUA in English 0732 GMT 26 Dec 84

[Text] Beijing, December 26 (XINHUA) -- Chinese President Li Xiannian today praised U.S. Professor C.N. Yang for his contributions to the development of China's scientific and technological cause.

At a meeting with Yang here this morning, Li briefed him on China's political and economic developments. Professor Yang offered some suggestions on the training and use of qualified personnel.

Chinese State Councillor Fang Yi was present at the meeting.

Yang came to Beijing December 20 to attend the symposium on Yang-Mills gauge theories. He will have academic exchanges with Chinese colleagues at the Academy of Sciences of China and Beijing University. Beijing University will make Yang an honorary professor tomorrow.

ARKHIPOV WINDS UP TOUR OF GUANGZHOU, SHENZHEN

OW261634 Beijing XINHUA in English 1614 GMT 26 Dec 84

[Text] Guangzhou, December 26 (XINHUA) -- Soviet First Deputy Premier Ivan Arkhipov and his party wound up their tour of Guangzhou and the Shenzhen special economic zone and left here for the central China industrial city of Wuhan later today.

Earlier, Arkhipov and his party visited a memorial centre for martyrs of the 1927 Guangzhou uprising. They also laid a wreath at a pavilion built in 1957 in memory of Soviet citizens who died during the uprising.

During his tour of Shenzhen, Arkhipov visited an electronics factory, the Xiangmi Lake resort and a fish'ag village. They were also shown around in the city.

Arrives in Wuhan

OW261404 Beijing Domestic Service in Mandarin 1200 GMT 26 Dec 84

[Text] Arkhipov, first deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, and his entourage arrived in Wuhan via special plane from Guangzhou this afternoon. The Soviet guests returned to Guangzhou via train after visiting the (Zhonghang) Industrial Company, the Xiangmihu recreation center, and the new fishermen's village in Shenzhen this morning.

When Arkhipov and his entourage arrived in Wuhan this afternoon, they were greeted at the airport by Huang Zhizhen, governor of Hubei Province; Wu Guanzheng, mayor of Wuhan City; and others. In the evening, Governor Huang Zhizhen held a banquet in honor of the Soviet guests.

NEI MONGGOL BORDER TRADE WITH USSR INCREASES

SK260501 Hohhot Nei Monggol Regional Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 24 Dec 84

[Text] Our autonomous region has scored marked achievements in developing border trade with the Far East region of the Soviet Union this year. According to statistics compiled in the middle of December, the total volume of economic and trade contacts signed by both sides reached 16.26 million Swiss francs, an increase of five times over the figure of the corresponding period of 1983. The region realized a balance in import and export business with the Soviet Union in 1984.

In line with the principles of paying attention to equality and mutual benefit, helping fill each other's needs, regulating surplus and shortage, and making the best use of both domestic and foreign markets and material resources, our region has vigorously developed trade with the Far East region of the Soviet Union. The major exported commodities of our region are animal husbandry products, including wool and cotton textile goods and leather commodities, and light industrial products. The main commodities exported by the Soviet Union are chemical fertilizers, steel products, motor vehicles, motorcycles, and refrigerators.

Thanks to common efforts exerted by the trade personnel of both sides along the border areas, the grand gate of border trade has been opened increasingly wider, which not only saturates the market supply and demand of the peoples of the two countries, but also contributes to strengthening friendship and understanding among the peoples of the two countries.

At present, our region is making preparations for various tasks involved in expanding border trade with the Soviet Union in 1985.

CPC MISSION IN MOSCOW GREET CHINESE STUDENTS

OW262218 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0801 GMT 26 Dec 84

[By reporter Zheng Kui]

[Text] Moscow, 25 Dec (XINHUA) -- A mission of the CPC Central Committee and the State Council to extend greetings to Chinese students met with some Chinese graduate students in Moscow during the past few days.

At a discussion meeting held at the Chinese Embassy in the Soviet Union, Chi Zhiqiang, leader of the mission, read a New Year's message to the students, wishing them health and good progress in their studies. The mission also briefed the students on the excellent situation at home and presented them with souvenir badges.

Each student received two souvenir badges, one with the design of the national emblem and the other with the design of the Chinese map. They said that the badges reminded them of the motherland and of their responsibility toward her and that the excellent situation at home made their responsibility even greater. They pledged to study diligently in order to catch up with the pace of the progress in the work of various fields at home. The students said that in the past few months, they have deeply experienced the Soviet people's traditional friendship toward the Chinese people. They pledged to be good students as well as envoys of people's friendship.

Chinese Ambassador to the Soviet Union Yang Shouzheng attended the meeting.

The mission arrived in Moscow on 23 December.

CHERNENKO FAVORS CBW-FRFE ZONE IN EUROPE

OW211958 Beijing XINHUA in English 1936 GMT 21 Dec 84

[Text] Moscow, December 21 (XINHUA) -- Soviet leader Konstantin Chernenko today endorsed a non-chemical weapon zone in Europe and reaffirmed Soviet commitment to the status of such a zone.

In a letter to Lulou Lelibah, a famous trade union activist in Federal Germany, Chernenko said that the Warsaw Pact countries are ready to exchange views at any time with the NATO and other European countries on eliminating chemical weapons in Europe. He also blamed Federal Germany and other NATO countries for their attempt to block a complete prohibition of chemical weapons.

Lelibah had earlier sent a letter to the Soviet leader, expressing his concern over a large amount of U.S. poisonous chemicals in Federal Germany and a possible chemical war in Europe.

NODONG SINMUN EDITORIAL LAUDS HONG KONG ACCORD

OW221304 Beijing XINHUA in English 1145 GMT 22 Dec 84

[Text] Pyongyang, December 22 (XINHUA) -- The correct solution of the Hong Kong issue has set an example for settling problems left by history through friendly consultations, said the Korean newspaper NODONG SINMUN editorially today.

The editorial pointed out that the newly signed agreement between China and Britain provided a guarantee for long-term prosperity and stability in Hong Kong and will open a new chapter in the annals of relations between the Chinese and British peoples. The agreement is not only in the best interests of the Chinese and British peoples, but also those of the people of Asia and the peace-loving people of the rest of the world, the editorial added.

The editorial said that China's resumption of sovereignty over Hong Kong on July first, 1997, will be a happy event that will open bright prospects for the socialist modernization of China and the realization of its national reunification.

Pointing out that the Chinese Government has stressed more than once its intention to adhere to the concept of "one country, two systems" in the exercise of its sovereignty over Hong Kong, the editorial proclaimed that this concept will benefit both the Chinese people and Hong Kong residents and will help to improve relations between nations.

PRC, JAPAN TO SET UP MORE CONSULATES GENERAL

OW260931 Beijing XINHUA in English 0845 GMT 26 Dec 84

[Text] Beijing, December 26 (XINHUA) -- The Chinese and Japanese Governments today reached agreement and exchanged notes on the establishment of additional consulates general.

This was announced by a Chinese Foreign Ministry spokesman at a weekly news briefing here this afternoon.

Under the agreement, he said, China will set up a consulate general respectively in Fukuoka and Nakasaki, and Japan will set up two more consulates general in China in due course.

Since the beginning of this year, the spokesman added, the Chinese Government has reached agreement on the establishment of reciprocal consulates general with the governments of Britain, Ecuador, Mexico, Brazil, Turkey and Spain.

In pursuance of the above agreements, China will set up a consulate general in Manchester, Tijuana, Sao Paulo, Istanbul, and Barcelona respectively. The Chinese Consulate General in Guayaquil was established last September. The countries mentioned above will set up their consulates in some Chinese cities, he added.

VIETNAMESE FORCES ATTACK KAMPUCHEAN CAMPS

OW261858 Beijing XINHUA in English 1835 GMT 26 Dec 84

[Text] Bangkok, December 26 (XINHUA) -- The Kampuchean resistance forces yesterday morning retreated from Nong Samet, after putting report reaching here from the Thai border town of Aranyaprathet today. [sentence as received]

Nong Samet, located in Battambang Province in northwestern Kampuchea, is a main camp under the control of the Khmer People's National Liberation Front (KPNLF) led by Prime Minister Son Sann.

Early yesterday morning, the report said, after the Vietnamese gunners bombarded Nong Samet, some 1,000 Vietnamese infantrymen, backed up with five T-54, tanks, stormed into Nong Samet defended by thousands of KPNLF fighters. The attack forced 61,000 Kampuchean civilians residing in the camp to flee across the border into Thailand, where they were being cared for by Thai and international relief agencies.

During the fighting, the report added, a number of Vietnamese shells landed on the Thai soil, sending about 1,000 Thai villagers into fleeing for refuge.

One day before the Vietnamese onslaught on Nong Samet, the report said, the Vietnamese troops leveled an artillery barrage against Ampil, the headquarters of the KPNLF in Battambang Province and forced some 30,000 inhabitants to flee to the strategic canal bordering Thailand for safety.

An official of the KPNLF office in Bangkok told XINHUA last night that so far, the Vietnamese troops had not made ground attack on Ampil where the KPNLF forces are ready to stand up to any major offensive by the Vietnamese.

U.S. Condemns Attacks

OW270234 Beijing XINHUA in English 0204 GMT 27 Dec 84

[Text] Washington, December 26 (XINHUA) -- The United States today condemned Vietnam for its attacks on camps of the Democratic Kampuchea yesterday and again urged Hanoi to recognize that a negotiated political settlement in Kampuchea would serve Vietnam's national interest.

State Department spokesman Alan Romberg told reporters here that Vietnam marked the sixth anniversary of its invasion into Kampuchea yesterday by launching attacks, backed by armor and artillery, against encampments near the Thai-Kampuchean border. The border is home to more than 85,000 Kampuchean civilians who have fled from Vietnam's occupation of their homeland.

"Vietnam's continuing aggression in Kampuchea, directed chiefly against civilian camps and non-communist military forces, is contemptible," said Romberg. He added that the Kampuchean people, after so many years of war, "should be allowed to choose their own government and to live in peace." However, he continued, there is no sign that "Hanoi is prepared to accede to the world community's call for a Vietnamese withdrawal and the reestablishment of Kampuchean sovereignty through free elections under international auspices. Hanoi still rejects this formula the U.N. General Assembly endorsed this year by 110 votes to 22."

Romberg refuted Vietnam's claim that its invasion into Kampuchea is to "save the Khmer people from the Khmer Rouge" and pointed out that during this dry season, Vietnam's offensive along the border has been directed at camps loyal to the noncommunist Khmer People's National Liberation Front (KPNLF), led by Prime Minister Son Sann of the Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea. The KPNLF is part of the Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea.

The Vietnamese occupation troops have attacked several bases of the KPNLF forces along the Kampuchean-Thai border since mid-November.

SRV COMMUNIQUE NOTES 1984 ECONOMIC DIFFICULTIES

OW220252 Beijing XINHUA in English 0226 GMT 22 Dec 84

[Text] Hanoi, December 22 (XINHUA) -- Vietnam said its industrial and agricultural production in 1984 made some headways while its economy has suffered a serious imbalance.

A communique issued here yesterday by the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Vietnam said that a Central Committee meeting held from December 11 to 17 discussed the country's economic situation in 1984.

The communique said that in 1984, the country's agricultural production has been growing healthily and its industrial production, transport and capital construction have risen in all aspects.

However, the communique said, the difficulties facing the country at present and for a long time to come still lie in a serious imbalance in economy and social and economic instability.

This year, the communique said, the economic growth has slowed down as compared with what was in the 1981-1983 period. Agricultural production is still instable despite a continued growth for a number of years.

It said that industrial production in different sections also showed an imbalance and the rising prices and instable finance have not been brought under control.

There are still many difficulties in the life of the people, particularly the cadres, workers and the armed forces and the economic and social negative phenomena have not been eliminated effectively, the communique admitted.

Looking into the economic situation in 1985, the communique said that high priorities should be given to agriculture, especially grain and food production.

THAILAND OPPOSES SOLARZ VISIT TO KAMPUCHEA

OW211920 Beijing XINHUA in English 1912 GMT 21 Dec 84

[Text] Bangkok, December 21 (XINHUA) -- Thailand has objection to a planned visit to Phnom Penh by a group of U.S. congressmen, a senior Thai official said here today.

Saowanit Khongsiri, spokesman of the Thai Foreign Ministry, told a press conference that Thailand and other ASEAN countries did not recognize the Vietnamese-installed Heng Samrin regime in Phnom Penh.

He revealed that Thai Foreign Minister Sitthi Sawetsila had asked the Thai Embassy in Washington to convey Thailand's displeasure to Stephen Solarz, chairman of the Asian and Pacific Affairs Subcommittee of U.S. House of Representatives who will reportedly be leading the U.S. Congress group. "We would like him to take a neutral stand on the matter," Saowanit added.

CHEN MUHUA MEETS NEPALESE TRADE DELEGATION

OW260926 Beijing XINHUA in English 0839 GMT 26 Dec 84

[Text] Beijing, December 26 (XINHUA) -- Chen Muhua, Chinese state councillor and minister of foreign economic relations and trade, held talks with Nepalese Minister of Finance Prakash Chandra Lohani here today. Their talks marked the opening of the first meeting of the Sino-Nepalese Joint Economic and Trade Committee.

They reviewed the history of friendship between China and Nepal and pointed out that contacts had increased steadily in the past few years. They also noted that their leaders agreed on major international issues and were satisfied with the smooth development of cooperation.

Chen Muhua said that these friendly relations had provided good conditions for expanding economic and trade cooperation between China and Nepal. She said trade between the two countries had grown yearly with an increasing variety of goods exchanged. She said Sino-Nepalese economic and technological cooperation was "progressing very smoothly," and had found expression in new areas and forms, including contracted projects and providing labor services.

Minister Lohani said he was satisfied with Nepal's economic and technological cooperation with China. He said the Nepalese Government attached great importance to this meeting. He expressed his belief that the meeting would further promote cooperation.

Taking part in the talks on the Nepalese side were members of the Nepalese Government economic and trade delegation led by the minister, and Nepalese Ambassador to China Guna Shumshere Jung Bahadur Rana.

On the Chinese side were Lu Xuejian, vice-minister of foreign economic relations and trade, and officials of departments concerned. The meeting continued in group discussions in the afternoon.

Chen Hosts Banquet

OW261959 Beijing XINHUA in English 1557 GMT 26 Dec 84

[Text] Beijing, December 26 (XINHUA) -- Chen Muhua, Chinese state councillor and minister of foreign economic relations and trade, gave a banquet for a Nepalese Government economic and trade delegation led by Minister of Finance Prakash Chandra Lohani here tonight.

Chen said at the banquet that the great Nepalese people, under the leadership of His Majesty King Birenda Bir Bikram Shah Dev, were making unremitting efforts to safeguard peace in its own region and other parts of the world and to build their own country, and had made gratifying achievements. "We hereby express our great appreciation and admiration of this," she added.

She went on, "we firmly support the Nepalese Government and people in their just struggle to safeguard national independence and state sovereignty, and support the proposal put forward by His Majesty King Birendra on making Nepal a zone of peace."

The current first meeting here of the Sino-Nepalese Joint Economic and Trade Committee would be successful and contribute to growth in the two countries' economic cooperation, Chen said.

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territory of China. He was one of the people in their modernization drive.

Lohani added that he expected continued expansion of Sino-Nepalese trade and cooperation and that he hoped for increased exchanges with Tibet.

Also present at the banquet were Chinese Vice-Minister of Foreign Economic Relations and Trade Lu Xuejian and Guna Shumshere Jung Bahadur Rana, Nepalese ambassador to China.

GDR LEADERS MEET WITH SONG PING, DELEGATION 20 DEC

OW211406 Beijing XINHUA in English 1320 GMT 21 Dec 84

[Text] Berlin, December 20 (XINHUA) -- Leaders of Democratic Germany and China have expressed their satisfaction with the progress of Sino-Democratic German relations in 1984 and voiced their intentions of furthering those ties in the future.

Song Ping, Chinese state councillor and minister of the State Planning Commission, held discussions here today with Egon Krenz, vice-chairman of the State Council of Democratic Germany.

Song Ping told his host that China believes there is a great potential for the expansion of political, economic, cultural, scientific and technological cooperation between China and its fellow socialist country Democratic Germany.

Krenz, on his part, also indicated his country's determination to further its relations with China. He briefed Song Ping on the domestic and foreign policies set by the Ninth Plenum of the German Socialist Unity Party Central Committee. He said that the fundamental objective of his country's foreign policy is to work for world peace and to avoid another war on the German soil.

Also today, Song Ping was received by Willi Stoph, chairman of the Democratic German Council of Ministers.

Delegation Departs

OW220244 Beijing XINHUA in English 0237 GMT 22 Dec 84

[Text] Berlin, December 21 (XINHUA) -- The minutes of talks on the expansion and strengthening of economic cooperation were signed here today by Chinese State Councillor Song Ping and Deputy Chairman of Democratic German Council of Ministers Gerhard Schurer.

Song Ping, who is also minister of the State Planning Commission, and his party wound up their visit to Democratic Germany and left here for home this afternoon.

During the four-day visit, Song Ping and Schurer, who is also chairman of the State Planning Commission, held talks and reached agreement on future forms and ways of developing economic, trade and scientific and technological cooperation between the two countries.

Song Ping also held talks with a number of other Democratic German Government officials.

PLA DELEGATION LEAVES JORDAN FOR OMAN 26 DEC

OW270216 Beijing XINHUA in English 0200 GMT 27 Dec 84

[Text] Amman, December 26 (XINHUA) -- A Chinese military delegation led by He Zhengwen, deputy chief of staff of the People's Liberation Army of China, left here today for Oman after a four-day visit to Jordan.

King Husayn, Commander-in-Chief of the Jordanian Armed Forces Al-Sharif Zayd ibn Shakir and the Chief of Staff of the Jordanian Army Fathi Abu Talib met with the Chinese delegation. They reviewed the friendly relations between the two countries and expressed the hope to strengthen the ties between the two Armies.

The Chinese military delegation also visited some Army units and historical sites in Jordan.

DELEGATION DISCUSSES TRADE EXPANSION WITH OMAN

OW270642 Beijing XINHUA in English 0630 GMT 27 Dec 84

[Text] Muscat, December 26 (XINHUA) -- Expansion of trade and economic cooperation between Oman and China was discussed during a five-day visit here by a Chinese trade delegation which left for home today.

The ten-member delegation, led by Sun Fang, vice president of China Council for Promotion of International Trade, held talks with officials of the Omani Chamber of Commerce and Industry headed by Chamber President Shaykh Ahmad ibn Muhammad ibn Umar.

During the talks, Omani trade officials showed great interest in direct trade with China and put forward some proposals for boosting economic cooperation between the two countries.

Vice chairman of the Omani State Consultative Council received the Chinese guests, who also made extensive contact with Omani commercial and industrial circles.

TUNISIAN PRIME MINISTER RECEIVES PRC JOURNALISTS

OW250322 Beijing XINHUA in English 0225 GMT 25 Dec 84

[Text] Tunis, December 24 (XINHUA) -- Tunisian Prime Minister Mohamed Mzali told a Chinese journalists delegation today that his visit to China last October had brought a qualitative change to the cooperation between the two countries.

Receiving the delegation headed by Yu Renzhi, deputy chief editor of the theoretical journal RED FLAG, Mzali said Tunisian-Chinese cooperation in economy, trade, culture, information and public health had been fruitful. He also expressed the desire for closer cooperation between the two countries.

Yu Renzhi, who is also an alternate member of the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party, expressed admiration for the achievements made by the Tunisian people under the leadership of President Habib Bourguiba since the country's independence.

The Chinese delegation arrived here on December 21 at the invitation of the Tunisian Ministry of Information.

RENMIN RIBAO ON CENTRAL AMERICAN SITUATION

HK2 748 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 19 Dec 84 p 7

[Year-end Pen Talks": "Major Tension and Minor Relaxation in Central America"]

[Text] Xi Linsheng, (RENMIN RIBAO Editorial Department editor): The situation in Central America continues to be turbulent this year. The civil war in El Salvador has lasted for 5 years. Nicaragua is faced with continuous antigovernment military attacks. The United States has clung to implementing its policy of interference in Central America, time and again carried out military maneuvers in this area, threatened Nicaragua with its military forces, and even taken part in mining and blockading the seas around Nicaragua. This has caused much turbulence, trouble, and tension in the Central American situation.

On the other hand, the Contadora Group has persisted in making peace efforts and put forth a document for peace in Central America. Talks have been held between the United States and Cuba and between the United States and Nicaragua, and dialogues have been carried out between senior leaders of the government and the guerrilla forces in El Salvador, where there has been an endless civil war. These have, to a certain extent, eased the tension in the situation there. This is a new development that has not emerged before. However, the resulting situation is fragile and new crises emerge as soon as there is any sign of disturbance or trouble. For example, a turbulent situation emerged at the end of this year when the United States accused the Soviet Union of shipping Soviet-made MIG fighters to Nicaragua. Therefore, we can say that the situation in Central America this year is characterized by the coexistence of great tension and a small amount of relaxation. This is clearly seen in the situation in El Salvador and Nicaragua; both are in key positions in the situation in Central America.

Zhu Manting (RENMIN RIBAO Editorial Department editor): Last Autumn we visited South America, including Colombia, a member of the Contadora Group. It so happened that we were in Colombia when Jose N. Duarte, the president of El Salvador was visiting Colombia. He visited the country to discuss with the Colombian president the question of how El Salvador should play its role in striving for peace in Central America.

In El Salvador, the government and guerrilla forces have been alternately holding talks and fighting each other. On the battlefield, the two sides have bitterly fought each other and there have been no major changes in the relative strength of the two sides. Relatively outstanding events in the political situation are the presidential election and the dialogues between the guerrilla forces and the government. Last March, a presidential election was held in El Salvador. The guerrilla forces boycotted the election, but the election resulted in Duarte, the candidate of the Christian Democratic Party which upheld carrying out some reforms, defeating Roberto d'Aubuisson, the candidate of the ultrarightist faction. Duarte upheld holding talks with the guerrilla forces to politically put an end to the civil war. His election showed the desire of the Salvadoran people to end the civil war and restore peace and provided conditions for holding dialogues between the government and the guerrilla forces later. The election attracted the attention of the world. The U.S. Government paid particularly attention to it and did its best to support it.

The reason the United States acted in this way is that before this presidential election, the ultraleftist faction had gained the upper hand in El Salvador, opposed reforms, wantonly killed innocent people, and created a bad image in the world. The United States' practice of supporting that regime roused public opposition both inside and outside the United States. Therefore, the United States supported the newly inaugurated Duarte government and its dialogues with the guerrilla forces.

... still difficulties... the dialogue... and new actors... to ease the situation in the Central American situation.

Yao Chuntao (Mexico City correspondent): In the middle of last December when the Salvadoran Government and the guerrilla forces were holding talks at La Palma, I made a special tour to El Salvador to see with my own eyes the scene of the endless civil war which has caused people to become homeless. Many people from all over El Salvador traveled to La Palma carrying posters demanding peace. This showed that the people wanted peace. When I went to El Salvador, I had already heard the news that the government was not as favorable toward the talks as the guerrilla forces and that President Duarte would not personally attend the talks. Later developments proved this. As soon as the second round of talks ended, President Duarte published a speech rejecting the suggestion put forth by the guerrilla forces. It seems that both the United States and the Salvadoran authorities are still unwilling to recognize the guerrilla forces as a representative political force. A foreign personage in El Salvador pointed out: Fundamentally speaking, this civil war has been caused by social injustice and excessively cruel exploitation. However, the United States and the ruling class there always think that the guerrilla forces are terrorists under the control of foreign influence. If they do not change this view, it will be hard for the talks with the guerrilla forces to make any progress, and the prospect of peace will continue to be remote.

For Nicaragua, the situation in the past year has been even more grim. Despite many rounds of talks between the United States and Nicaragua, the tension in the relations between the two countries has not been alleviated. Of course, the confrontation between the United States and Nicaragua can by no means be solved by a few rounds of talks. However, the talks can bring a gleam of hope to the grim situation. If the United States does not rely on military forces but conscientiously takes part in the talks, it will contribute to peace in Central America. However, it seems that now that the Salvadoran Government has stabilized its position, the United States has switched its pressure onto Nicaragua. This will only aggravate the confrontation and conflict.

Yao Chuntao: At the beginning of November, the election in Nicaragua attracted over 800 foreign reporters who went there to gather news. This showed the international concern about the Nicaraguan situation. Since the Sandinist National Liberation Front succeeded in its struggle to overthrow Somoza's autocratic rule, its contradiction with the United States has aggravated daily. For over a year the United States has overtly or covertly interfered with and threatened Nicaragua, the antigovernment Armed Forces supported by the United States have incessantly carried out harrassment activities, and many difficulties have emerged in Nicaragua's domestic economy.

The general election was carried out under this complicated background. Nicaragua tried hard to win greater international sympathy and support through the general election and deprive the United States of a pretext for armed invasion. However, judging by the actual situation after the general election, since the major opposition parties refused to take part in the election, and despite its victory in the general election, the Sandinist National Liberation Front failed to make the election play a great role in alleviating the contradictions at home, and U.S.-Nicaraguan relations did not improve with the election. Therefore, as soon as the elections in the United States and Nicaragua finished, the United States threatened Nicaragua using the excuse of the so-called problem of the MIG fighters. However, people generally believe that Nicaragua is not the same situation as Grenada and it would be difficult for the United States to make up its mind whether it should stage an invasion of Nicaragua as it did in Grenada. Therefore, people say that the United States is at a crossroads in Central America.

Xi J. sh. ... is a deep internal source for the turbulence in the Central region. At the same time, the interference and scramble of the superpowers has also played a part in giving rise to the turbulence. Judging by the present situation, the interference of the United States is more direct and naked. Now the problem of peace in Central America has become a problem of the greatest concern for Latin American countries. Through over a year of efforts, the Contadora Group has played a very positive role in alleviating the situation. In September of this year, the Contadora Group put forth a document on peace in Central America after carrying out full consultations with all the parties concerned. Originally it was planned that after obtaining the approval of all the parties concerned before 15 October, the document would be formally signed. However, after Nicaragua expressed its consent, the United States set a new obstacle and expressed its attitude of reserve toward the document. As a result, the document has not been signed yet.

Yao Chuntao: I saw for myself in Nicaragua that the Nicaraguan people want peace and oppose war. The United States said that Nicaragua was threatening its security. This is not true.

Zhu Manting: When I visited Latin America, I found in my contacts with the people of various circles that people highly praise the Contadora Group and hold that in order to solve the Central American problem, people must adhere to the principle put forth by this group, namely, the principle that opposes allowing Central America to become an area of the conflict between East and West and approves of letting Central America be the key factor that affects the situation.

JIEFANGJUN BAO DISCOURAGES SUPERFICIAL REFORM

OW261426 Beijing Domestic Service in Mandarin 0200 GMT 26 Dec 84

[Report on 26 December JIEFANGJUN BAO commentator's article: "We Should Not Do Superficial Things, Especially in the Course of Reform"]

[Text] The article says: At present the thinking of reform has taken root in the hearts of the people and all of them want to accomplish something. Some of them have made delightful achievements. This is great. The units that have made remarkable achievements in reform share a basic experience -- that is, they adhere to an ideological line of seeking truth from facts, proceeding from reality, and stressing practical results. However, the comrades of some other units are not doing so. They even do superficial things and play tricks in the name of reform. Some units put efforts only into things that others can see. They have not done anything to solve practical problems that should be solved without delay. Other units, stealthily substituting one thing for another, recount achievements made several years ago as they present reform achievements. Still others are exaggerating small changes in working methods or rules and regulations as major breakthroughs.

All these things sound wonderful and look showy, but they do not help the actual work. A reform carried out in this way exists more in name than in reality, and is very likely to defame our reform drive. Reform is a process of emancipating the mind, eliminating the old and establishing the new. We can create a new situation and attain the objectives of reform only when we make efforts to study thoroughly the crux of the problem that obstructs the creation of a new situation in our units, firmly resolve some specific contradictions concerning ideology and work, foster new ideas, establish new systems, apply new methods, and cultivate a new work style. If we fail to do so and if we do only flashy or even deceptive things, we will be unable to achieve any reform no matter how much the same old things are under a new guise.

The JIEFANGJUN BAO commentator's article says: The reform is where the hope of our national construction and Army building lies. All comrades who have a sense of responsibility for the four modernizations should treat the reform with a very high degree of enthusiasm and a very serious attitude. At the same time the reform is testing all our comrades, including comrades working with Army offices and grassroots units and the new cadres in leading bodies. The criteria for testing whether one is truly devoting himself to the four modernizations and to the construction of a modern revolutionary Army and has the courage to carry out reform and create a new situation are none other than the practical results, not the briefings that only sound wonderful and interesting. Whoever does superficial and deceptive things in the course of reform definitely cannot stand the test.

YANG SHANGKUN, YU QIULI VISIT RECTIFICATION UNITS

OW270416 Beijing Domestic Service in Mandarin 2230 GMT 26 Dec 84

[Text] According to a front-page report in JIEFANGJUN BAO, Comrades Yang Shangkun and Yu Qiuli visited some responsible persons of the first-stage party rectification liaison offices on 25 December. Comrade Yang Shangkun said: The best result of the first-stage party rectification is that the leaders at various levels have learned how to correctly handle the inner-party contradictions. He stressed that the greatest harm comes from the left. We must therefore pay the utmost attention to eliminating leftist things.

Comrade Yu Qiuli stressed that we must work hard to develop and consolidate the results of the first-stage party rectification. In the second-stage we must properly handle relations between party rectification and the various tasks.

VISITS TO MAO ZEDONG MEMORIAL HALL NOTED

RENMIN RIBAO Report

HK260944 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 26 Dec 84 p 1

[XINHUA report: "A Monument in the People's Hearts and Permanent Memory -- This Year 4.96 Million People Have Paid Respects to the Remains at Chairman Mao's Memorial Hall"]

[Text] Beijing, 25 December (XINHUA) -- During the year since the Mao Zedong, Zhou Enlai, Liu Shaoqi, and Zhu De Revolutionary Deeds Museum at Chairman Mao's Memorial Hall opened to the public, it has received over 140,000 people. Since the beginning of this year, the number of Chinese and foreign people and guests who have come to pay respects to the remains of Comrade Mao Zedong already totals over 4.96 million.

XINHUA Report

HK261514 Beijing XINHUA Hong Kong Service in Chinese 0388 GMT 26 Dec 84

[Text] Beijing, 26 Dec (XINHUA) -- Since the beginning of this year, over 4.96 million Chinese and foreign masses of people and guests have paid respects to the remains of the late Chairman Mao Zedong. This reporter saw visitors and others coming continuously to pay respects and waiting in long lines in front of Chairman Mao's Memorial Hall. Among them were cadres of the Uygur nationality wearing small Xinjiang caps on their heads, workers, peasants, students, PLA commanders and fighters, and individual traders.

A boy of 19 from Changchun City in northeastern China said: "I am passing through Beijing on business and do not have time to see the large number of scenic spots in the capital individually. However, I had to come pay respects to Chairman Mao and visit his Memorial Hall, because we should not forget the magnificent achievements and deeds of the older generation of proletarian revolutionaries." "There is eternal memory here." These words were what a comrade from Nanping, Fujian, wrote in the visitors' book. The magnificent words written by some college students in the book were: "Carry out the behests left to us, develop the new undertaking of the four modernizations."

The construction of the Chairman Mao Memorial Hall was completed in August 1977, 1 year after Chairman Mao died. In the hall there is a crystal bier with Chairman Mao's remains in it. In the northern hall of the Memorial Hall a statue of Chairman Mao sitting has been erected. In the Chairman Mao Memorial Hall, there are museums of the revolutionary deeds of Zhou Enlai, Liu Shaoqi, and Zhu De, which have received over 140,000 visitors in the past year.

RENMIN RIBAO ASSAILS 'HIGH-HANDED PRACTICES'

HK251500 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 24 Dec 84 p 1

[Commentator's article: "Competition Enhances Vitality"]

[Text] The word competition is included in the "Decision of the CPC Central Committee on the Reform of the Economic Structure." Few would openly declare that they do not favor it. However, what warrants our attention is the existence of high-handed practices in some localities in the course of competition.

The responsible persons of a few state-owned enterprises, being used to the good old days when they "monopolized everything," dominated the market, were the only enterprises in various industries, and had no business rivals, regard their enterprises as "the only socialist enterprises." They are jealous of the joint households and individual households and are afraid that people might deprive them of their business and infringe on their interests. By capitalizing on their power, they do not allow people to start their business, or, by some improper means, they try to elbow people aside, make things inconvenient for people, and subvert the business of others.

Such domineering people look strong. In fact, they are very weak people. They appear to be resourceful. In fact, they are most incompetent. Truly successful enterprises are not worried by competition. They welcome competition. Only those not very successful enterprises which are beset with malpractices are afraid of competition. Being unable to enhance the competitive power of their enterprises, the leaders of these enterprises can only resort to bullying. They can do things in a high-handed manner for some time. However, can they always do that? By preventing people from competing with them, these people can temporarily safeguard their interests. However, they do not know that by fettering people, they have also fettered themselves. They will in the end lag further behind.

They should not be domineering. That is not enough. They should in addition make room for people. They should enthusiastically volunteer to help collectives and individuals establish enterprises to compete with them. They might temporarily share and vie for profits with them. However, this leads to competition, which can add to their vitality and impel them to improve their production techniques, business management, and the quality of their service and to more earnestly respect knowledge and gifted people. In this way, they can more successfully run their enterprises and give their enterprises greater competitive power. As long as there is commodity production, there will be competition. Competition is an excellent "catalyst" for making the socialist enterprises a success. For many years, we have repeatedly stressed the need to "improve the quality of products," to "improve economic results," and to "improve the quality of various services." However, many enterprises simply fail to do this. However, with the existence of competition, they have been rapidly improved. Competition is beneficial to both the country and the people. It is excellent! This is precisely what people say: "In the past, our energy was ineffectively consumed. Now, we can move along effortlessly."

In fact, at present in many areas, making room for people is not a problem. The trouble is there is room for no one to maneuver. It is like tracks with no one running along them. We have this problem in industry. However, the problem is even more serious in commerce and various services. In many localities, are there not many people who complain that they have difficulties "eating out," "getting transportation to their work places," and "finding babysitters," and have "housing problems?" Why do we not let the collectives and individuals undertake all this? High-handed behavior in industry in the course of competition is unreasonable. It is necessary to combat it. High-handed behavior in commerce and various services is even more unreasonable. It is also necessary to resolutely combat it.

NEWSPAPERS PROMOTE DISCUSSIONS, 'NEW IDEAS'

OW260751 Beijing XINHUA in English 0736 GMT 26 Dec 84

[Text] Beijing, December 26 (XINHUA) -- Chinese newspapers have been playing an increasingly important role in promoting discussions on "the new way of life," a subject of keen interest to young people. The discussions were touched off by the current nationwide economic reforms which, a decision of the Communist Party Central Committee made last October predicted, would "lead to tremendous changes not only in the people's economic life, but also in their mental outlook and lifestyle."

The publication, CHINA YOUTH NEWS, has taken the lead in promoting such discussions. It opened a column last November entitled, "Youth and the Modern Way of Life," which has attracted the attention of college students, workers, peasants, educators, parents and soldiers from all over the country. The paper has so far published six groups of articles from people of different professions. Ideas expressed in the articles are both traditional and new, often conflicting with each other. But the newspaper is obviously in favor of new ideas by publishing more and more articles expressing the new way of thinking. The discussions cover a wide range of subjects, including attitudes toward life, eating habits, clothes, entertainment, marriage, social activities, family relations, contacts between men and women, and consumer habits.

Similar discussions have also been carried in other newspapers. The Shanghai-based newspaper, WENHUI BAO, recently published an article which explains the importance of encouraging "the modern way of thinking." "While trying to create a socialist economic structure full of vigor," it says, "we should work to create a cultured, healthy and scientific way of life for society that meets the requirements of expanding the modern forces of production and social progress, while eliminating backward and decadent ideas." It points out that some old ideas and habits have become "obstacles to progress in the way of life and to economic reform." Those old ideas take five forms: niggardliness, poor communications, dependence on parents and superiors, blind worship of authority, and neglect of study. It calls them "backward, narrow-minded ideas" of the small-scale producers. It warns that a certain way of life, once established, is not easy to change, and traditional ideas block change.

Perhaps that is the reason why the Chinese press is making the effort to promote new ideas.

WAN LI, OTHERS OPEN WATER DIVERSION PROJECT

OW262254 Beijing XINHUA in English 1644 GMT 26 Dec 84

[Text] Shijiazhuang, December 26 (XINHUA) -- Water from the Luanhe River came to Tangshan through a 52-kilometer water diversion project which went into trial use today, one year ahead of schedule. The project is expected to bring 600 million cubic meters of water a year from Daheiting reservoir on the river in eastern Hebei Province to the major mining and industrial center. Built at a cost of 436 million yuan, it will solve Tangshan's water shortage problem. Vice-Premier Wan Li presided at today's opening.

[Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese at 1641 GMT on 26 December transmits a report on dedication of the Tangshan water diversion project, which states that Hao Jianxiu and Li Peng were also present on the occasion]

RENMIN RIBAO ON RELYING ON OWN PRACTICE

HK260429 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 21 Dec 84 p 5

[Article by Sun Changjiang: "Answer New Questions With Our Own Practice"]

[Text] At the Third Plenary Meeting of the CPC Central Advisory Commission, Comrade Deng Xiaoping said that we must answer the new questions appearing under the new situation with our own practice. This formulation expresses from a new angle our party's ideological line of seeking truth from facts. In the short time of the several years from the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee to the 3d Plenary Session of the 12th CPC Central Committee, great changes have taken place in our country, many of which were unimaginable in the past.

Now we have not only thought of making changes but have also put them into practice. Moreover, these changes have been proved by practice to be correct, and have produced very good results and have enjoyed the people's support. They are brilliant achievements of our party in restoring and developing the Marxist ideological line characterized by seeking truth from facts, proceeding in all cases from realities, and integrating theory with practice.

Historical Juncture We Are Faced With

Every time our society is in a period of violent changes, the question concerning the relationship between theory and practice, or between knowledge and action, always occupies a particularly important position. This is because man's thinking has lagged behind his social being. People are used to judging things according to their original principles and concepts. But actually things have developed before they know it. Sometimes, when society is in a period of violent changes, this contradiction between old concepts and new things can become very sharp. Lenin even called this period a historical juncture. In December 1917, soon after the victory of the Russian Revolution, the revolutionaries were faced with many and varied problems which demanded prompt solution. At that time Lenin pointed out: "They must understand that the whole thing now is practice; that the historical moment has arrived when theory is being transformed into practice, is vitalized by practice, corrected by practice, and tested by practice." ("Selected Works of Lenin," Vol 3, p 398) We might as well say that under the new historical conditions, we are also faced with such a historical moment.

In our country, as a result of "taking class struggle as the key link," the question of theory and practice was rather confused. This was especially so during the 10 years of internal disorder. Several years ago, soon after the "gang of four" was smashed, our people were faced with a pressing task of setting things right which had been thrown into disorder in both the political and theoretical fields. However at this key moment there appeared the "whatever theory." If we had followed this theory, we would have been unable to correct things which have been thrown into disorder. Our party correctly solved the problem of the relationship between theory and practice, reiterated the basic principle of Marxism, namely, that practice is the only criterion of truth, smashed the spiritual shackles of the "whatevers," and emancipated our minds. Just as Comrade Deng Xiaoping pointed out, this was "a question concerning the future and destiny of our party and state." Through the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee our party realized a great turn. Since then it has been leading the people throughout the country to wholeheartedly engage in the building of socialist modernization.

What should we do now? We should promote the four modernizations and develop the productive forces. Construction is the overwhelming task for us, and all our work must be judged with the "four modernizations" as the criterion. We have accumulated many experiences in previous building of socialism. However, under present conditions we must not just follow those experiences in an oversimplified manner. The reason is clear, because the situation has greatly developed. There are no ready answers for us to copy in solving the new problems emerging under the new conditions. We must not cut our feet to fit our shoes and restrict our living social practice today with our past experiences and concepts. Such is the historical juncture we are facing. Therefore, everything depends on our practice. In other words, we can only solve the new problems emerging under the new conditions with our own practice. This is a result of the development of the situation and is independent of man's will. If we do not follow this law, we cannot even move a single step forward.

It Is More Pleasant and Useful To Go Through Experience Than To Talk About It

In China today there is nothing more important than plunging into the practice of carrying out modernization. Lenin once vividly described the joy derived from plunging into revolutionary practice. On the eve of the October Revolution, since the writing of the seventh chapter of "The State and Revolution" was "interrupted" by the development of the situation, Lenin wrote in the "postscript to the first edition": "Such an 'interruption' can only be welcomed." "It is more pleasant and useful to go through the 'experience of the revolution' than to write about it."

Without theory a person bogged down in routine matters merely acts rashly without thought; without practice, however, he will become a prattler, an armchair politician, or a "braggart," as Lenin termed it. Of course, while emphasizing practice, Lenin did not look down upon theory. Similarly, when we emphasize our own practice today, we do not mean to neglect Marxist theory and past experiences. Precisely to the contrary. This is a scientific attitude conforming to Marxism, which is adopted under the guidance of Marxist theory and on the basis of past experiences. We are following a law like this: All nations will adopt socialism, and this is unavoidable. However, each nation will follow a different way, which reflects its own characteristics. Only incurable bookworms would solve the new and complicated problems appearing at present merely by quoting certain expositions of Marx, Engels, and Lenin in another historical period.

Many new things and new problems in the construction of socialist modernization at present were never heard or seen before and do not appear in any books. We must not deal with Marxist theory with an attitude similar to that of the ancient scholars specializing in the study of the Confucian classics, and still less must we adopt this decadent attitude to deal with the social practice of millions upon millions of the masses. Even in ancient times people had already discarded the method of reading behind closed doors and refusing to listen to any advice. By emphasizing practice, we are only despising this kind of "theory."

Of course, answering new problems with our own practice does not mean despising foreign experience either. Precisely to the contrary -- only when we absorb and use all useful experiences of other countries for reference and develop them in our own practice can we give satisfactory answers to the new problems which have emerged under the new conditions, especially those emerging in the construction of China's modernization in the period of science and technical revolution. In this connection there is also the question of whether to proceed from concepts or to proceed from practice. For example, such concepts as "macroeconomy," "microeconomy," "tertiary industry," "new Industrial Revolution," "the third tide" are certainly not inherent concepts of Marxism. If we refuse to introduce and study these concepts, it is quite possible that they will be discarded together with some associated information. Thus, keeping pace with current economic developments in the world will possibly become mere empty talk. At present if one still wants to confine one's thinking and practice within a small field, one will surely be unable to answer the new questions that have appeared under the new conditions.

"How Can You Catch Tiger Cubs Without Entering the Tiger's Lair"

In his "On Practice" Comrade Mao Zedong wrote: "There is an old Chinese saying, 'How can you catch tiger cubs without entering the tiger's lair?' This saying holds true for man's practice and it also holds true for the theory of knowledge. There can be no knowledge apart from practice."

It is really very appropriate to use the saying "How can you catch tiger cubs without entering the tiger's lair" as an analogy to practice and seeking truth through practice. It accurately reflects the relationship between practice and knowledge, and also the spirit of optimism of the revolutionaries. On the eve of the 1911 revolution at the beginning of this century, some people said that since the Chinese revolution was very complicated, if we did not grasp various problems that would possibly occur and find the means for their solution before carrying out revolution, we would bring disasters for our state and our nation. However Dr Sun Yat-sen said: "Reform and modernization" cannot be "foreseen." If "China's constitutional reform should be carried out after we know it, then we will never know it and the reform will never be carried out." He pointed out that the only way to understanding the question of revolution and finding out methods to solve problems is to throw oneself into the revolution, so that "one can know what he did not know before through practice." Even when he meets great storms, he should advance forward bravely. This is the revolutionary spirit characterized by "catching tiger cubs without entering the tiger's lair," which we should learn from.

However, the Chinese Communists, who are armed with Marxism, are the most capable of displaying this spirit. The "Decision of the CPC Central Committee on Reform of the Economic Structure" adopted by the 3d Plenary Session of the 12th CPC Central Committee provides us with an outstanding example of being bold in practice and being good at acquiring knowledge from practice. The "decision" analyzed the present economic and political situation, summed up both the positive and negative experiences of China's socialist construction, especially those acquired in reform of the economic structure in both town and country during the past few years, and systematically presented and expounded on a series of important matters concerning the reform of the economic structure. It points out that the fundamental task of the present reform is, in line with the principle of integrating the fundamental tenets of Marxism with China's actual conditions and the principle of adopting a correct approach towards foreign experience, to further emancipate our minds, follow our own road, and build a socialist economic structure with Chinese characteristics that is full of vigor and vitality in order to promote the growth of the productive forces. After making a analysis of the past rigid pattern of the economic structure, which was adopted long ago and does not suit the development of the productive forces, the "decision" puts forth some appropriate measures for its reform. Meanwhile, it also makes a profound analysis and positive exposition on the fixed concepts resulting from this rigid pattern and the "leftist" influence in the party's guiding ideology since 1957. There are many important new expositions in the "decision," which have in theory greatly enriched and developed Marxist political economy and scientific socialism. For example, the following viewpoints, such as the viewpoint of not "confusing ownership by the whole people with direct involvement in enterprise operations by state organs," the viewpoint of "breaking with the traditional concept which sets the planned economy against the commodity economy," that of not "considering competition peculiar to capitalism," and that of "the consolidation and development of the enterprises owned by the whole people not being predicated on restriction and exclusion of other economic forms and other methods of management," are all new viewpoints never mentioned by our Marxist forefathers. They can be put forth and proved to be correct in our own practice.

As early as at the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee, Comrade Deng Xiaoping pointed out: "It is necessary to look forward and study the new conditions and solve the new problems in good time. Otherwise we shall not be able to advance smoothly." With this spirit of being eager to make progress, it will be impossible for us to break with those old ideas which were always regarded as unalterably correct, and to put forth and affirm those good experiences and methods which were mistaken for "unorthodox opinions" and "sugarcoated bullets."

Thus, we could have only been bound within the old conventions and could not have created a good situation as we have today. The main practice in our country today is to study the four modernizations and plunge ourselves into economic reform. Being divorced from this practice and indulging in empty theories, one will certainly lag behind. This is also a natural result of the development of the objective situation, which is independent of man's will. At present, provided we follow the orientation pointed out by the "decision," make efforts in practice, and solve the new problems in our reform through practice, we will surely achieve great successes in the reform of the economic structure.

RENMIN RIBAO ON 'SELECTED WORKS OF ZHOU ENLAI'

HK220137 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 16 Dec 84 p 5

[Article by Li Ping: "Working His Heart Out for the Socialist Cause for 26 Years -- Studying the Last Volume of the 'Selected Works of Zhou Enlai'"]

[Text] Collected in the last volume of the "Selected Works of Zhou Enlai" are 56 documents. They have been selected from the large number of reports, articles, speeches, letters, and telegrams written by Comrade Zhou Enlai since the founding of the PRC which express his loyalty to the party and people and his arduous struggle in the 26 years since the founding of the PRC, many of his brilliant views and ideas, and his noble character and fine style. Studying the last volume of the "Selected Works of Zhou Enlai" will be very helpful to us, and will promote the reform and party rectification now under way.

Making Progress in a Tortuous History

In the more than 26 years between the founding of the PRC and the day when Comrade Zhou Enlai passed away, the people of our country achieved brilliant victories under the leadership of the party through hard work in high spirit. However, we also met with serious setbacks. As one of the party leaders and premier, Comrade Zhou Enlai had actively forged ahead for victory, and creatively unfolded work. He had exerted his utmost efforts to overcome the setbacks and to change the situation, and set up an immortal monument in the hearts of the people. The last volume of the "Selected Works of Zhou Enlai" is the epitome of this monument.

With the founding of the PRC, the nation was faced with the ruins left by the KMT reactionaries, territory to be liberated, millions of bandits to be eliminated, the need to build and consolidate a new government, bureaucratic-capitalism that had to be confiscated, disaster areas and unemployment to be relieved, the tasks of the democratic revolution that remained uncompleted, an extremely dangerous financial and economic confusion that had to be altered, full-scale reconstruction, and a thousand and one things to be done. Comrade Zhou Enlai did much arduous work in all these respects. And not long after the war of U.S. aggression in Korea broke out. At that time he was vice chairman of the CPC Central Committee Military Commission in charge of the routine duties of the commission, and he promptly began preparations to organize the defense of the northeast border. He took part in drawing up the strategic decision of "resisting U.S. aggression and aiding Korea to protect our homes and defend our country," and took up the arduous task of organizing the Chinese People's Volunteers to fight abroad, helping Comrade Mao Zedong to draw up the campaign strategies and principles for the Chinese People's Volunteers, in particular, making tremendous efforts in logistical support. Later he led our side in the Korean truce talks. At the same time, he implemented the principle of simultaneously fighting the war in Korea, stabilizing the home situation, and building the country; and he was in charge of drawing up the First 5-Year Plan with Comrade Chen Yun and others, which enabled our country to smoothly begin large-scale planned economic construction after 3 years of recovery.

In 1954 he took part in the Geneva Conference, at which the agreements on the cessation of hostilities in Indochina were signed. In 1955 he participated in the Bandung Conference of 29 Asian and African countries in Indonesia, and contributed to the success of the conference, exerting great influence in the Third World. Victoriously, he organized the implementation of the First 5-Year Plan and socialist transformation, and guided work in the united front, work concerning intellectuals, and work in science and culture with great achievements. In 1956, together with Comrades Liu Shaoqi and Chen Yun, he opposed the rash advance in economic construction. As a result of the struggle against the rash advance and the earnest implementation of the principle of the Eighth CPC National Congress, 1957 became one of the years to have achieved the best results in economic work in our country.

Between the winter of 1957 and early 1958 a counter to the opposition to the rash advance took place, which later developed into the "Great Leap Forward" campaign. The "Great Leap Forward" brought great imbalance to the national economy, and there was a grave imbalance in the main proportions. In November 1958 Comrade Mao Zedong called a conference in Zhengzhou and began to correct those mistakes which had by then come to be understood. In December Comrade Zhou Enlai generalized the problems of the "Great Leap Forward" in theory at the national agricultural conference for representatives of advanced units, pointing out that first, top-speed development must be based on objective possibilities; and second, the law of development in proportion in a planned way must be abided by. In August 1960 he and Comrades Li Fuchuan and Bo Yibo proposed the eight-character principle, "adjustment, consolidation, reinforcement, and elevation," which was soon affirmed and agreed to by the Central Committee. In fact, readjustment was not limited to work within the national economy, but involved many fields of social life. Comrade Zhou Enlai had spent a lot of effort on this work. During this period he and Comrade Nie Rongzhen and others were making preparations to organize the leading organ of scientific research in guided missiles and aviation, and was in charge of the 15-member special committee for research and testing of our country's guided missiles and nuclear weapons. After the successful explosion of our country's first atomic bomb, he made a statement on behalf of the Chinese Government that China would never be the first to use nuclear weapons, advocating the total banning and total elimination of nuclear weapons. Between 1963 and 1964 he visited 14 European, Asian, and African countries which had promoted friendship between the Chinese and the world's peoples. In late 1964 he proclaimed at the Third NPC that the readjustment in the national economy had been basically completed, and that the year 1965 should make preparations for the Third 5-Year Plan beginning in 1966. He said, from then on, "the cause of building China will certainly be able to march forward in steady and big strides," which expressed the will of the people.

However, the "Great Cultural Revolution" took place not long after. Comrade Zhou Enlai "took the whole situation into consideration, willingly bore the burden of office, and spent all his energies in making persistent efforts to carry on the routine duties of the party and state, to reduce the losses caused by the 'Great Cultural Revolution' as much as possible," and to protect a large number of cadres inside and outside the party. He carried out all forms of struggle against the sabotage of the Lin Biao and Jiang Qing counterrevolutionary cliques. ("Resolution on Certain Questions in the History of the Party Since the Founding of the PRC") He did his best to protect cadres inside and outside the party, and safeguarded industrial and agricultural production. In August 1967 Jiang Qing and her ilk attacked him saying that he "wants production only and not revolution," which he refused by saying: Without going in for production and construction, how are we to provide the people with food and the necessities of life? He personally wrote the article "Stop Resorting to Violence." As early as 1967 he proposed to dispense of the ultraleftist ideological trends; and in 1968, he once again said that "it is imperative to repudiate ultraleftist ideological trends."

Whether in economic or cultural and educational work, he made great efforts to combat "leftism." In August 1971, when the Lin Biao counterrevolutionary coup d'etat was smashed, he was in charge of the routine duties of the Central Committee, with the support of Comrade Mao Zedong, and there was a turn for the better in all fields of work in the country. Things were getting better in industrial and agricultural production, the reputations of a large number of leading cadres who had been attacked and persecuted were successively restored and they were assigned new posts.

Important progress was made in China's foreign relations: China's legitimate seat in the UN was restored; the Sino-U.S. Shanghai Communique was published and relations between the two nations were gradually normalized; and Sino-Japanese diplomatic relations were formally restored. His efforts met with the opposition of the Jiang Qing counterrevolutionary clique.

The campaign to counter the "resurgence of rightist deviation" which began in 1973, and the campaign to "repudiate Lin Biao and Confucius" which began in early 1975 were aimed at Comrade Zhou Enlai by Jiang Qing and her followers. At that time Comrade Zhou Enlai was seriously ill, but he went on working day and night, devoting his life completely and thoroughly to the cause of the party and people, and he was doing his best, with his very being, to prevent the powers of the party and state from completely falling into the hands of the "gang of four." At the First Session of the Fourth NPC in 1975, he reaffirmed the magnificent aim of the four modernizations proposed in accordance with Comrade Mao Zedong's opinion during the Third NPC. This has become his legacy to the people of the whole country.

Comrade Deng Xiaoping said: "Premier Zhou was a person who had been diligent and conscientious and had willingly borne the burden of office all his life. All his life he always worked more than 12 hours a day, and sometimes over 16 hours." "During the 'Great Cultural Revolution,' he was put in a very difficult position, he said and did many things against his will. However, the people forgave him. If those things had not been said or done, he would not have been able to protect even himself, nor could he have played a role in reducing losses. He had placed a considerably great number of people under protection." ("Selected Works of Deng Xiaoping, p 307) At a time when China was suffering from the mistakes and setbacks of the "Great Cultural Revolution," the whole situation of the party and state was maintained only with great efforts, and it was all due to Comrade Zhou Enlai who had given expression to the will of the people in opposing the "Great Cultural Revolution," and who played the role of the mainstay. Comrade Chen Yun said: Without Comrade Zhou Enlai, the aftermath of the "Great Cultural Revolution" would have been unthinkable. He had protected many comrades. And it was precisely because Comrade Zhou Enlai had protected a considerable number of comrades, that the smashing of the "gang of four" organization and the victory of the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee were guaranteed, and the Chinese people have finally welcomed in a brand new historical period of development.

Work His Heart Out To Build a Modern Socialist Power

The last volume of the "Selected Work of Zhou Enlai" is rich in content, and makes important theoretical contributions to Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought. Here, I should like to make an attempt to briefly discuss Comrade Zhou Enlai's brilliant ideas and correct stand on building China into a powerful modernized, socialist country.

The Second Session of the Seventh CPC Central Committee held in March 1949 pointed out that from then on, the focus of the party's work must be laid on the cities, while all items of work in the cities should be centered around and serve the key work of production and construction.

The very first article collected in the last volume of the "Selected Works of Zhou Enlai" is a speech made in December 1948, which proposed the view that "production is the basic task for New China," and made a creative analysis of the six categories of relations in the Chinese economy such as relations between the urban and rural areas, internal and external relations, relations between industry and commerce, between the public and the private, between labor and capital, and between the upper and lower levels. He pointed out: "It is imperative for us to develop industry on the basis of developing agriculture, and to improve the level of agricultural production under the guidance of industry. Without an agricultural base, it will be impossible for industry to make progress; while without the leadership of industry, it will be impossible for agriculture to develop." For the first time the base and leader relationship between industry and agriculture was touched upon, it was an important discussion on the dialectical relations between agriculture and industry, and between the urban and rural areas applied to the year of construction, and also a further development of the concept proposed at the Second Plenary Session of the Seventh Central Committee.

At the First Session of the First NPC held in September 1954 Comrade Zhou Enlai pointed out: Economic construction work has taken the primary position in the whole of national life. He proposed the modernization of industry, agriculture, communications and transportation, and national defense, which was the earliest proposal of the four modernizations. According to him, if we should fail to realize the modernizations, we would not be able to rid ourselves of backwardness and poverty, and our revolution would fail. In the more than two decades since then, he repeatedly proposed the aim of realizing the modernizations.

Great victories were achieved in implementing the First 5-Year Plan. At the same time, with the development of construction, malpractices in the economic model adopted at that time were making themselves markedly felt. Therefore in the 1950's, our party was looking for a socialist road suitable to the characteristics of China based on our national conditions. Comrade Zhou Enlai was also exploring a road for China's socialist construction. He had some original ideas, discerned the malpractices at that time, and was making attempts to correct them. There was also a process of development in his ideas. In August 1950 he said that for China "the orientation and goal are fixed; however, we shall have to tread the path step by step." In May 1955, while being interviewed by some foreign guests, he said: Our orientation is socialism, but as to how to make it come true, there should be correct steps and measures. In a report made in October 1963 he pointed out: In order to build our nation into a socialist power with the four modernizations, "we must explore a road to build socialism in China."

Comrade Zhou Enlai proposed a series of important ideas and propositions, such as:

1. In economic work we should seek truth from facts. Around January and February 1956 he proposed: Our plans must be practical and feasible and truth-seeking, we should not go in for blind, rash actions. "Economic work must be done in a truth-seeking way," "the initiatives for socialism should not be injured, however, we should not arbitrarily propose things beyond practical possibilities or things without grounds, and we should not step up the pace at will; otherwise, it can be very dangerous."
2. Be active and steady, and acquire a comprehensive balance. Comrade Zhou Enlai held that the speed of the development of the national economy should be rationally determined based on needs and possibilities to ensure the development of the national economy to be comparatively well-balanced, and that key construction projects should be linked with all-round organization, so that various areas of the national economy might be developed proportionately.

These ideas and propositions played an important role in the smooth completion of the First 5-Year Plan and the rapid results in later economic readjustment. In March 1962 he mentioned a couplet written on scrolls; the first read "priority should be given to grasping food and clothing and other necessities of life," and the second read "development in agriculture and light and heavy industries should be realized," while the horizontal scroll read "acquire a comprehensive balance."

3. Take ownership by the whole people and collective ownership as the key link, while making private ownership subsidiary. In reference to the economic structure of our country, Comrade Zhou Enlai advocated the existence of private ownership. The idea first occurred to him when the socialist transformation was basically completed. In his report made at the Eighth CPC National Congress in September 1956, he proposed that some handicraft industries might conduct production and marketing entirely on their own, and they should not be organized reluctantly; while with commerce, a considerable number of peddlers should be maintained and better service rendered to the inhabitants in the forms of cooperative shops and groups, commission agents, and even on a complete self-purchase and self-marketing basis. At the 44th Plenary Session of the State Council in 1957, he said that with regard to socialist construction, in industry, agriculture, commerce, education, and military affairs, excepting the last, some private-run undertakings in all professions and trades should be allowed, and it would be helpful to make things lively. Later, referring to the economic structure in the socialist period in a speech made in 1961 he said that beside ownership by the whole people and collective ownership, there was the third category, private ownership of a subsidiary nature. He also said that there was no hurry to change the ways of managing peddlers, as long as they were convenient for the people and were welcomed by the people they should continue to exist for a long time, and assume sole responsibilities for their profits or losses.

4. With regard to distribution, he advocated resolute implementation of the principle of "from each according to his ability, to each according to his work," and opposed the practice of egalitarianism. He held that egalitarianism meant rewarding backwardness and impeding progress, which had nothing in common with Marxism or the socialist system; egalitarianism would impede the initiatives of the workers and staff in learning their skills and heightening labor productivity, and would be very harmful to economic construction. Even in the course of the "Great Cultural Revolution" in 1973 he laid stress on the principle to each according to his work, criticizing the practice of that time not differentiating between doing more or less work, doing a good or bad job, being competent or incompetent, trying or not trying in one's work, and doing difficult or easy jobs; none of this was favorable to bringing the initiative of the workers and staff into play. He boldly pointed out: "The necessary system of rewards is permitted."

5. Maintain independence and keep the initiative in one's own hands, be self-reliant, and learn from foreign experiences and their merits. At the national union work conference held in July 1949 Comrade Zhou Enlai pointed out that it was necessary to change the colonial and semicolonial Chinese economy into one of self-reliance and independence. Shortly after the founding of the PRC, in December 1949, he said, New China "should be self-reliant in production and construction, and maintain independence and keep the political initiative in its own hands." Later, at the reception marking National Day in 1963, he said: "Whether in revolutionary struggle or in their construction cause, The Chinese people have adopted and will always adopt the principle of maintaining independence and keeping the initiative in its own hands as the key link, while making foreign aid subsidiary." However, maintaining independence and keeping the initiative in one's own hands does not mean isolating oneself.

Speaking with some foreign guests in May 1955, he said: "We are willing to learn from the experiences and merits of all countries in the world in their construction." At the Eighth CPC National Congress held in 1956, he pointed out the mistaken idea of building the country by closing the door: "Our ties with all countries in the world in economics, technology, and culture will necessarily develop more and more with each passing day. Therefore, the idea of isolation in building socialism is also erroneous." In practice, Comrade Zhou Enlai actively developed economic ties with foreign countries.

6. Science and technology is the key problem. In 1953 Comrade Zhou Enlai pointed out: "Training talented people in science and technology is the key to our national construction." At the First Session of the First NPC held in September 1954, he said: "Without modernized technology, there will be no modernized industry." In the "Report on the Question of the Intellectuals" made in 1956, he said: "Science is a decisive factor in our national defense, economy, and culture," "Only when we have mastered the most advanced science, will we be able to have a solid national defense, and a powerful, advanced economy." At a CPPCC conference held between January and February 1956 he issued the call: "March on to modern science and technology," and he personally grasped the work in drawing up the 12-year (1956-1967) long-range plan for developing science and technology. In 1963 he proposed that in order to realize the four modernizations, and to build our nation into a socialist power, the realization of the modernization in science and technology should be the key problem.

On the question of correctly handling intellectuals, Comrade Zhou Enlai had a unique understanding and made conspicuous contributions. At the 97th Session of the government administration council held in 1951, he said: "Today, the greatest shortage is that of intellectuals. Whatever work is unfolded, the shortage of intellectuals is keenly felt. Therefore it is necessary to train intellectuals in large numbers." In January 1956 he solemnly proclaimed on behalf of the Central Committee: The overwhelming majority of the intellectuals have become part of the working class, we must rely on the alliance of the workers, peasants, and intellectuals. Later there were erroneous views on the class attribution of the intellectuals in our country. In March 1962 Comrades Zhou Enlai, Chen Yi, and others corrected such views and reaffirmed that the intellectuals belonged to the laboring strata and served the people, and they belonged to the socialist intellectual circles. In the same month he further expounded the place and role of the intellectuals in the socialist period at the Third Session of the Second NPC, reaffirming that the overwhelming majority of the intellectuals of our country belonged to the laboring people. "It is obviously wrong to regard them as bourgeois intellectuals."

In reference to literature and art, physical culture, and public health, Comrade Zhou Enlai also put forth many outstanding ideas, which have been a precious wealth in building socialist spiritual civilization in our country.

In order to ensure the smooth progress of China's construction cause, Comrade Zhou Enlai stressed that there must be unity and democracy inside the country. He pointed out that it was necessary to unite with all forces that could be united with, and to mobilize all possible factors to participate in construction. Very early he made the proposition on the long-term coexistence of the CPC and the democratic parties. At a conference for cadres of the Chinese Peasants and Workers Democratic Party in November 1949 he proposed the long-term coexistence of the CPC and the Chinese Peasants and Workers Democratic Party. At a tea party sponsored by the CPC Central Committee United Front Department in February 1951 he said that the democratic parties should not only build a new democratic society in joint effort with the CPC, but should enter into socialist society with the CPC, and the democratic parties should be developed, which would be favorable to advancing the whole social work. He said that there would be different views with the existence of different parties, and it was necessary to be good at listening to different views.

He also pointed out that, with the beginning of the period of socialist construction, "dictatorship should be continued, while democracy expanded." In our country democratic centralism is implemented. However, with the power of the proletarian dictatorship being very great, democracy will often be neglected if things are not well handled. Therefore, "it is necessary to attach constant attention to expanding democracy, which is more essential." This is a very important concept generalized from the experiences of the international communist movement and based on the actual conditions of our country and, at the same time, a contribution to Marxist doctrine on the state.

In order to ensure the smooth progress of China's construction cause, Comrade Zhou Enlai stressed that it was necessary to have a peaceful international environment. In the field of our country's foreign relations, Comrade Zhou Enlai made many great contributions. He was one of the founders of New China's peaceful foreign policy. Entrusted by the Central Committee on the eve of the founding of the PRC, he was in charge of drafting the CPPCC common program, which defined the principles of China's foreign policy, inclusive of the proposition "supporting everlasting international peace and the friendly cooperation of the peoples of all nations." By the end of 1953 Comrade Zhou Enlai proposed the famous five principles of mutual respect for territorial integrity and sovereignty, mutual nonaggression, noninterference in each other's internal affairs, equality and mutual benefit, and peaceful coexistence in handling the mutual relations between countries. He also put forth the idea of "seeking common ground while reserving differences, pointing out that mutual understanding should be achieved between countries while importance should be attached to the different views between them." Comrade Zhou Enlai said, in reference to those questions between China and other countries, including boundary questions, which remain unsettled should all be solved fairly and reasonably through peaceful negotiations on the basis of striving for the easing of the world situation and the basic principle of peaceful coexistence between all nations in the world.

Persistence in the party's leadership is the fundamental guarantee of persistence in the socialist road. Comrade Zhou Enlai laid stress on the role of the party's leadership, while pointing out that the party's leadership referred to the leadership of the party committee and party organizations, but not the leadership of individual party members, and to collective leadership but not the leadership of an individual. Even with party committee and party organizations, they should not rush into things all by themselves without consulting others. As to individual leading cadres being party members, they must be modest and meticulous and work conscientiously. Our party has become a victorious party and the party in power, and CPC members should guard against the loss of their noble character in serving the people heart and soul, and falling into the quagmire of individualism; they should continue to study and make progress and strive for the prosperity of the motherland, the happiness of the people, and the victory of socialism.

Learn From Zhou Enlai

Comrade Hu Yaobang once said: We should all work hard to learn from Comrade Zhou Enlai, his farsightedness and revolutionary breadth of spirit, and his staunch faith that the proletariat will certainly liberate all mankind in order to learn from him his democratic spirit of treating others as equals, learn from him his revolutionary style of being ready to take up the cudgels for a just cause, and learn from him his noble character of being strict with himself.

Comrade Zhou Enlai devoted his life wholly and thoroughly to the magnificent cause of the proletariat. He told us that it was necessary to adopt the proletarian stand, and that "the most essential element of the proletariat and the Communist Party is that they will enable the whole world to enter into a society without classes or exploitation, while no other classes or political parties will be able to take up this task."

He also said: "The aim of our Communist Party is to make our world beautiful so that every one may live and live well." It was precisely with such farsightedness and revolutionary spirit that Comrade Zhou Enlai guided his practice. After the founding of the PRC, he repeatedly taught us: All our victories were won with the support of the people; this we should never forget. Old feudal and bourgeois habits and ideas will easily affect, contaminate, and corrupt you; and if you lose your vigilance, these things will take advantage of your weakness. He maintained his lofty ideals and noble character from beginning to end, and overcame all difficulties and dangers with his farsightedness and revolutionary spirit. He said: "I am never discouraged, revolutionary faith and optimism encourage me." When he was confined in the hospital for cancer, he sang the "Internationale" with Comrade Deng Yingchao and the nurses.

Facing enemies, Comrade Zhou Enlai defied them, fierce-browed and successful at fighting; however, before the people and the friends of the people, he never put on airs but treated others as equals. He had breadth of vision and magnanimity, and was able to win over and unite with all those people whom could be won over and united with. He said, all our work is for the people, and communists must acquire a modest attitude and the spirit of self-criticism. He also said: As we are managing such a large country, we should pay attention to listening to diverse views; if one only listens to good words but not criticism, he would become dizzy with success and be overcome by covetousness; and it would be most dangerous to have one's communist conscience shadowed. He also said: Democratic centralism is not only an organization but also a work principle. "It is necessary for us to create such an atmosphere that the opinions we have made known should be open to discussion by all." Between the leadership and those being led, there should not be a spiritual wall separating them, and they should exchange their views on an equal basis. One should never consider himself to be in a leadership position and block the channels of speech. Regarding the practice of "one person alone having the say," he held that there had never been one statement which was 100 percent correct in the world. Such attitudes and styles of his made people readily accept his leadership. He started from the actual conditions in everything, kept in close touch with the masses, and adopted the mass line, drawing wisdom from the masses to improve himself; at the same time, he was never impatient in guiding, helping, and encouraging the people to progress.

For the party and the revolutionary cause, Comrade Zhou Enlai was never afraid of danger, and was courageous to take up the most difficult tasks. Shortly before the Afro-Asian conference, KMT special agents blew up the Kashmir Princess, the plane which was to take the members of the Chinese delegation to the Afro-Asian conference from Hong Kong, and made arrangements for his assassination in Bandung. However, Comrade Zhou Enlai showed no fear in confronting the danger, and went to take part in the conference with determination. When the earthquake occurred in Xingtai, Hebei, he appeared in the afflicted areas while the earth was still quaking. He drew a sharp line between the enemy and ourselves, and showed a deep concern for the comrades and people. He said: In the long-term revolutionary struggle it would be very easy to mix up the two kinds of contradictions; "on this point, we must be very cautious." He displayed the revolutionary style of a communist who upholds justice and was ready to take up the cudgels for a just cause. During the "Great Cultural Revolution," he did his best to protect comrades and friends inside and outside the party, and even when he was seriously ill and confined in the hospital he still showed concern for cadres and carried out work to protect them, issuing from the ward one namelist after another of cadres who should be "emancipated."

Comrade Zhou Enlai said: Be strict with oneself and broadminded towards others; we should be stricter in our requirements for communists. He had always been strict with himself. He made the statement that "one should work, study and remold oneself as long as he lives," and he himself was completely true to his words.

He said: "There are still a lot of things which I do not know, and still a lot of hows and whys which I do not understand; therefore it is necessary for me to continue to study and to understand things, so that I may be able to make progress." He said: In our work we should have the spirit of being afraid when anything comes up, because we should not be the least conceited and careless in the period of construction; in ideology, we should never become self-satisfied, and we should correct ourselves if we happen to make mistakes; this will make us make progress, otherwise; we will be retrogressing. He never felt satisfied with himself, and studied hard, he was forever making progress and maintained the vitality of continuously making progress all his life. He worked hard day and night, and gave his all for the people until his heart stopped beating. He lives forever in the hearts of the people and will always be a model for everyone to follow.

CONFUCIAN CONCEPT OF MAKING PEOPLE RICH VIEWED

HK241316 Beijing GUANGMING RIBAO in Chinese 12 Dec 84 p 3

[Article by Wei Yi: "An Analysis of Confucius' Concept of 'Making People Rich'"]

[Text] It is generally acknowledged that Confucius was a great thinker as well as a great educator of our country in ancient times. However, referring to the article entitled "Talking About Confucius' Concept of Making People Rich" published in SHIXUE [HISTORIOGRAPHY] No 370, which is a special academic publication of your newspaper, I deem it worth discussing as an academic question. I would like to put forward in this article several different opinions on the so-called "making people rich" concept of Confucius.

First, the "making people rich" proposition does not predominate in Confucian ideology. This is because Confucius put forward some higher categories to restrict "riches," and make it subordinate to these categories. As he said: "Riches and nobility are what men desire. If it cannot be obtained in the proper way, they should not be held. Poverty and meanness are what men dislike. If it cannot be obtained in the proper way, they should not be avoided". ("Section Li Ren" of the "Analects of Confucius." Following quotations from the "Analects" will only be noted by section names.) Obviously, "the proper way" was intended to restrict "riches," in order to demote "riches" to a subordinate status. He also said that gentlemen could not be away from "benevolence" even for the space of a single meal (Ibid). It was considered that "benevolence" was superior than "riches" and "benevolence" is the kernel of his ideological system. He also said: "With ordinary meals to eat, with water to drink, and with my bent arm for pillow, I still have joy in the midst of these things. Riches and nobility acquired by unrighteousness are to me as a floating cloud". ("Shu Er") Similarly, it was held that "righteousness" was more important than both "riches and nobility." Thus, it can be seen that as far as Confucius was concerned the most important things were the "proper way," "benevolence," "righteousness," and so on; while "riches" was in a subordinate status, and was unimportant. As far as the influence on later generations was concerned, it was also the influence of Confucius' ideology of benevolence, righteousness, and virtue that predominated; sometimes feudal ruling classes adopted so-called policies of "making people rich," but this could be hardly classified as being derived from Confucianism.

Second, Confucius' propositions on "making people rich" are self-contradictory. This point can be demonstrated by two of the most famous Confucian propositions. When Confucius arrived in the state of Wei, he noticed that it was densely populated ("Shu Ai"). Ran You asked him: "What should we do with a dense population?" Confucius said: "We should enrich them".

Ran You asked again: What should we do then after making them rich? Confucius said: "We should educate them". ("Zi Ku") This is the famous doctrine of "populating, enriching, and educating." The priority of this doctrine is "enriching" and then "educating," and it should have been wise in its own right. However, it is necessary to point out that this Confucian concept was not consistent. Related to this doctrine of "populating, enriching, and educating" is his doctrine of "sufficiency of food, sufficiency of military strength, and the confidence of people in their ruler". This was mentioned when Confucius answered Zi Gong's "questions on policies". If their conversation just went as far as this, it would not create any problems; but Zi Gong kept asking further questions and problems arose from it. Zi Gong asked: "If it cannot be helped, and one of these must be dispensed with, which one of the three should go first?" Confucius said: "Military strength". And Zi Gong asked again: "If it cannot be helped, and one of the remaining two must be dispensed with, which of them should go then?" Confucius said: "Food. From ancient times, death has always been the lot of all men; but if people have no faith in their rulers, the state cannot stand." ("Yan Yuan") Thus, the doctrine of "parting with food sufficiency to retain faith" was concluded. But this doctrine of "parting with food sufficiency to retain faith" is contradictory to the doctrine of "enriching before educating." And this contradiction was observed by Wang Chong of the Eastern Han Dynasty. He pointed out: Confucius told Ran You to enrich people before educating them, and taught Zi Gong to part with food in order to retain faith. But what is the difference between food and faith? And what is the difference between education and faith? Even Confucius taught different things to these two students, so how could he have a firm policy on ruling a country?" ("Chapter Questioning Confucianism" of Lun Heng [On Measurement]) It is very apropos that Wang Chong pointed out that Confucius did not have a specific idea on this question. It was so self-contradictory that the doctrines of "food sufficiency," "enriching," and so on offset each other. Wang Chong also criticized Confucius' doctrine of "parting with food sufficiency to retain faith": "If we practice parting with faith to retain food, although our aim is not faith, faith will itself survive; if we practice parting with food to retain faith, although our aim is faith, faith will not be established" (Ibid). The second half of this criticism is very correct, because "faith" (in spiritual life) will definitely be out of the question without "food" (which means the affluence of material life). But the first half which says that as long as there is "food," "faith" can "survive by itself" is really a bit too biased; because after material life becomes affluent, it is impossible for spiritual life to spontaneously increase. It is necessary to point out here that when Confucius was talking about "if people have no faith in their rulers, the state cannot stand," he was using "departing with food sufficiency" as the cost. Therefore, to treat the "confidence of people in their ruler" as proof of Confucius' concept of "making people rich" cannot, of course, be in line with the reality of the ideology of Confucius.

Third, there are still some Confucian propositions which are contrary to the concept of "making people rich." To be precise, this refers to such sayings as "scarcity does not trouble but unfairness does, and poverty does not trouble but restlessness does". ("Ji Shi") According to experts, these two sentences should be "poverty does not bother but unfairness does, and scarcity does not bother but restlessness does." This means that being poor or not is not important and what is to be feared is that everyone cannot get his own share; ("Fairness" means "every one can get the share which he deserves," according to the explanations in "Annotations on the Analects of Confucius" by Kang Youwei) and that having few people is not important, but what is to be feared is the inability of superiors and inferiors to get along in harmony. According to this, both "enriching" and "populating" are negated. Anyhow, these sayings cannot be explained as Confucius' concept of "making people rich," but on the contrary run counter to it.

It is true that these sayings were often quoted in feudal societies over a long period of time and always played a considerable role; nevertheless, they did not play a role in a concept of "making people rich."

Fourth, although at present the views of various circles of historians are very much divergent on the question of division of stages in the feudal society of our country, there is a positively affirmed point of view that "the people" of Confucius did not refer to the people of the whole country, or at least did not include the vast numbers of slaves or serfs of that time. Of course, sometimes when Confucius was applying the "people" concept, it looked as if he also spoke for the broad masses of the people, but this was only a kind of signboard. The "important principle" of Confucius in managing state affairs was absolutely not "making the broad masses of the people rich as well as giving them a life of plenty." Judging by Confucius' political practices over his life, the aim of his running about and lecturing was to safeguard the ruling order. Since this was so, no matter whether Confucius was safeguarding the system of slavery or the system of feudalism, he was safeguarding the rule and exploitation of the exploiting classes over slaves or serfs. And, as a matter of course, it was impossible to make common people rich.

In brief, the ideology of Confucius possesses a certain degree of complexity. Therefore, we need to proceed from the actual conditions to make a concrete analysis; and we should not just grasp a few sentences of his sayings regardless of his other propositions, and thereby judge his ideology. This simplification will be of no avail. Although we do not approve of the total repudiation of Confucius, we stand for the overall assessment of Confucius in a matter-of-fact manner, in order to affirm the positive role of Confucius in the development of ideology and culture in China as well as to affirm his place in history. Nevertheless, we do not approve of unrealistically placing various tall hats on Confucius. The ideology of Confucius is not a treasure bowl, and one cannot get everything one wants from it.

SICHUAN URGES PROTECTION OF SPECIALIZED HOUSEHOLDS

OW250602 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0815 GMT 23 Dec 84

[By reporter He Chanyong]

[Text] Chengdu, 23 Dec (XINHUA) -- In connection with the case about "roadblocks," reported by Liu Zuolun, a businessman who operates a transportation service in Zitong County, Sichuan, Yang Xizong, deputy secretary of the Sichuan Provincial CPC Committee and governor of Sichuan, told XINHUA on 22 December that the case of creating barriers to hinder specialized households from developing commodity production would be firmly investigated and handled.

Yang Xizong said: After the petition office of the provincial party committee and the provincial government received Liu Zuolun's letter, which reported that he lost 1,800 yuan in 1 business trip during which he encountered 11 barriers, the principle leading comrades of the provincial party committee and the provincial government issued an order on 14 December stating that the case must be "promptly and seriously investigated and handled." He added that the provincial party committee and the provincial government were greatly educated by XINHUA's report of the case, which was frontpaged by RENMIN RIBAO on 18 December with an editor's note. On that same day, the governor said, the provincial party committee and the provincial government assembled leading members of the departments in charge of forestry, industry and commerce, taxation, communications, and people's petitions to study and discuss the opinions of the State Council and provincial leaders regarding the problems reported by Liu Zuolun. On 19 December the provincial party committee and the provincial government sent a work group to Mianyang Prefecture to investigate the problem.

Yang Xizong pointed out: There are more than a few cases of making things difficult for specialized households, harassing them, and entrapping them in Sichuan. To firmly protect the specialized households' legitimate interests, the governor, on behalf of the provincial party committee and provincial government, reaffirmed the following:

1. Leading departments at all levels must continue to heighten their understanding of the existence of specialized households, and support their production and operations positively and enthusiastically. No units or individuals are allowed to set up their own rules, collect fees or put up barriers to control the specialized households or make things difficult for them, or penalize them.
2. Relevant policies formulated by the central authorities must be firmly adhered to. Document No 2 which goes against the guidelines of Document No 1 of the CPC Central Committee must be abrogated.
3. Party committees and government organs of all prefectures, municipalities, autonomous prefectures, and counties must earnestly investigate and handle the cases or acts of creating difficulties for specialized households or harassing them. Fees that were charged improperly must be returned. People and departments concerned that have harassed specialized households must be criticized and educated, and ordered to examine their mistakes and apologize. Those people whose cases are serious and who refuse to admit their mistakes must be punished.

COUNTY RECTIFICATION, ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT VIEWED

K250840 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 19 Dec 84 p 4

[Article by reporter Xiong Yongnian correspondent Dai Xiaohua: "Eliminate 'Leftist' Ideas and Advance in Giant Strides -- Investigation on How the Tongxian County CPC Committee Grasps Party Rectification To Promote Economic Development"; Capitalized words published in boldface]

Tongxian County is one of the units of Beijing Municipality carrying out party rectification under pilot plans. The offices of the county CPC Committee began to carry out party rectification in November 1982, and in November 1983 they began to carry out make-up work for the rectification. Soon after that, 50 offices directly under the county CPC Committee also began to carry out party rectification. At present, all these units have entered the stage of organizational treatment and registration of party members. The party rectification work of Tongxian County has vigorously promoted the development of its economy. This year, although Tongxian has been affected by natural disasters such as storms, drought, and hail, its grain production has still enjoyed an unexpected bumper harvest, with the total output increasing 20.7 percent compared with last year, reaching an average per mu output of 1,029 jin. Other economic targets, with the exception of pig-breeding, have all topped the highest records in history. The township and town enterprises have developed rapidly and the total output value, plus income from processing work this year is estimated to be in excess of 400 million yuan, an increase of 35 percent over last year. This rate of increase has rarely been seen in recent years. The total output value of industry and agriculture is estimated to reach 720 million yuan, an increase of over 28 percent compared with last year. The per capita income of peasants may reach more than 700 yuan, which will be an increase of over 200 yuan when compared with last year.

A few years ago, the development of Tongxian's economy was not rapid. The main reason was that it was comparatively deeply influenced by "leftist" ideology and the principles and policies of the central authorities were not boldly implemented. Implementing policies, carrying out reforms, and developing economy were all hampered and interfered with by the "leftist" ideology.

In order to solve this problem, the Tongxian County CPC Committee, the party group of the county government, and the party organizations of various units carrying out party rectification all conscientiously strove to eliminate the "leftist" influence during comparison and examination and examined the existing problems in their work regarding the guiding ideology. The county CPC Committee and the party group of the county government conducted self-criticism on the following: minds were not emancipated enough and were fettered by "leftist" conventions; thoughts were weighted with the titles of "the county of agricultural mechanization," "the principal county producing grain," and "a large county engaged in agriculture," resulting in ineffective implementation of the policies of the central authorities concerning the implementation of the responsibility system in agricultural production, the development of diversified operations and township and brigade enterprises, the support for the development of "two households and one combine (individual industrial and commercial household)," and developing commodity economy through concerted efforts of cities and rural areas; because of the trammels of "leftist" ideology and conventional forces, the spirit of breaking new ground was lacking in the work and no fundamental breakthrough was made in the course of reforms as a result of being afraid of making mistakes. On the basis of eliminating "leftist" ideology, the guiding ideology in work was enhanced at various levels, and it was made clear that one's work must be truly subordinate to the party's general tasks and general targets.

In accordance with the existing problems in guiding ideology in work, the county CPC Committee, party group of the county government, and various units carrying out party rectification have adopted measures in regard to simultaneous rectification and correction of defects. Major measures adopted that have a direct bearing on promoting the development of the economy are the following:

CONSCIENTIOUSLY IMPLEMENT VARIOUS KINDS OF ECONOMIC POLICIES. During the party rectification, in association with the implementation of Central Document No 1 of 1984, the county CPC Committee has actively grasped the implementation and perfection of the responsibility system in agricultural production, relaxed control, and allowed various townships and brigades to select the most suitable type of responsibility system in production. At present the proportion of rural households in the county practicing a family contracted responsibility system with payment linked to output has rapidly increased from 18.3 percent last year to 83.7 percent. In the past, special households, households doing specialized jobs, and individual industrial and commercial households were not actively supported and their development was slow. During party rectification, the county CPC Committee and the party group of the county government made the decision to develop the "two households" and helped the industrial and commercial administration departments improve their guiding ideology in work, break through outmoded conventions, and strive to render assistance to the development of the township and town enterprises and individual industrial and commercial households. At present the number of "two households" of the county has developed from 24,000 last year to over 33,000, and the number of individual industrial and commercial households has increased from 2,100 to over 5,700. Development has been slow in the past few years in regard to diversified operations and township and town enterprises. During party rectification, the county CPC Committee clearly pointed out that the key point in rural work should be shifted from mainly grasping the production of grain to mainly grasping diversified operations and township and town enterprises. A total of 1,286 township and town enterprises have been developed so far this year (slightly over 300 such enterprises were set up last year). The area used for breeding fish has increased from 6,000 mu to more than 10,000 mu, and the total quantity of fish caught has doubled that of last year.

GRASP REFORM IN ASSOCIATION WITH PARTY RECTIFICATION, PROMOTE ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT. In all the measures dealing with simultaneous rectification and correction of defects formulated by the county CPC Committee and by various units carrying out party rectification, reform is regarded as a major content and grasped firmly.

Since the start of the party rectification, all the units carrying out party rectification as well as all the trades and professions in the county, focusing on developing commodity production on a large scale, have carried out bold reforms in respect to streamlining administration and delegating power, the economic system, forms of management, modes of distribution, the system of awards, and the system of cadre management. The economic commission of the county delegates power to the enterprises regarding the power of cadre management and promotes the system of factory managers assuming sole responsibility. An economic contract system is implemented at different levels of the enterprises, high awards are granted to those working personnel who have made outstanding contributions, the system of selection and appointment is practiced toward the cadres in different sections and divisions, and the structure of offices is simplified. In the county economic commission, over 20 sections are reduced to 14 sections, and the number of working personnel is reduced from 122 to 80. Evident economic results have been achieved through the reforms conducted by various units.

READJUST THE LEADING ORGANS, BOLDLY PROMOTE THOSE CADRES WHO ARE YOUNG AND EDUCATED AND ARE ABLE TO CREATE NEW SITUATION. In May of last year, the Beijing Municipal CPC Committee readjusted the leading organs of the Tongxian County CPC Committee and the county government, four persons with high education level were added to the leading organs, and the average age level of cadres was decreased by 8 years. Afterward, the county CPC Committee conducted a universal readjustment on the leading organs under its administration and promoted a large batch of outstanding middle-aged and young cadres who were educated and were zealous in building the four modernizations. Of the 16 townships in the county, 9 townships were manned with new party committee secretaries. Songzhuang Township was originally a poor commune, but with a high grain production. Last year, a 35-year-old university graduate was assigned to be the CPC Committee secretary of the township. After he assumed his post, he attached great importance to the production of vegetables, the building construction industry and commerce, so as to increase the general income. At the same time, he carried out bold reforms and practiced the system of selection and appointment of cadres in township offices. This year the total grain output has increased by 27 percent compared with last year, which was a year of high yield, and the per capita income has increased from 571 yuan last year to 820 yuan, which greatly exceeds the average per capita income of the whole county.

IMPROVE THE STYLE OF LEADERSHIP AND THE STYLE OF OFFICE. In the past, an outstanding problem of the leading organs of Tongxian County was: The style in work was superficial and formalistic, and empty talk was often made without doing things in a practical manner. Through party rectification, the situation has been greatly improved. The principal leading comrades of the county CPC Committee and the county government took the lead in going deep into the grassroots levels to gain first-hand knowledge of things and do things in a down-to-earth manner. The magistrate often led the cadres of relevant departments in going to the countryside, and they tackled things and settled problems on the spot. The production of the county nitrogenous fertilizer factory was backward for a long time. The leading comrades of the economic commission went to help solve problems, and the production of that factory turned a new page. From January to November this year, the profits realized by this factory increased by 240 percent over the same period of last year. The county CPC Committee takes the lead in giving play to the style of seeking truth from facts and in preventing boasting and exaggeration. When one brigade reported its production of grain, a total of 100,000 jin of grain was falsely recorded. When the county CPC Committee discovered the problem, this figure was resolutely deducted from the total amount. The offices directly under the county CPC Committee are active in serving the grassroots levels, reducing procrastination, and enhancing work efficiency. The comrades at the grassroots say: "In the past the county leadership often criticized and blamed us when coming to the grassroots, and difficulties and hindrances existed when we went to the county offices. Now the county leadership often gives guidance and help when coming to the grassroots, and assistance is given when we go to the county offices."

Promoted by the party rectification, Tongxian County has made great strides in its economic construction this year. But the county CPC Committee secretary said: "We have embarked on the path this year and we will strive to make great strides in the coming year."

4TH NATIONAL WRITERS CONGRESS TO OPEN 28 DEC

OW261350 Beijing XINHUA in English 1149 GMT 26 Dec 84

[Text] Beijing, December 26 (XINHUA) -- Chinese literature is in good shape, a leading literary critic said here today. Feng Mu, vice-chairman of the Chinese Writers' Association, told the third session of its 129-member council: "Literature has emerged from the debris of the ten-year Cultural Revolution and flourished with new vigor."

He said that Chinese writers had discarded the leftist thinking of the "gang of four" and the Cultural Revolution, when no novels, poetry or literary criticism were published and class struggle was seen as the crux of matter.

Feng, 65, said that the association had spent the last five years introducing good writings to the public, discussing controversial works and criticizing unhealthy ideological tendencies.

It had also encouraged free discussion and contention. But much remained to be done in criticizing the "left" tendencies and safeguarding writers' rights and interests, he stressed.

The association has commended 281 short stories, novels, poems and reportages and given prizes to 254 authors in the last five years.

It decided last September to establish a literary academy to teach creative writing, criticism and editing. The academy is expected to open in late 1985.

The two-day meeting which began today is in preparation for the Fourth National Writers' Congress, to open Friday.

WENYI BAO ON PROSPERITY IN LITERATURE, ART WORK

HK210845 Beijing WENYI BAO in Chinese No 11, 7 Nov 84 pp 5-6

[Article by Ding Ximan: "Only by Enhancing Morale Can There Be Great Prosperity"]

[Text] Thanks to the concern of the CPC Central Committee and the State Council, the Shanghai Municipal CPC Committee and People's Government put forward, on the eve of the National Day, a general tentative idea on transforming and rejuvenating Shanghai -- that is, on building Shanghai into an open, modern, socialist key city with a rational industrial lineup and multiple functions. This is a great objective of the Shanghai people. All fronts, trades, and professions should center on and submit to the great objective of carrying out the four modernizations program. How should our literature and art front serve this great objective? How should Shanghai's literature and art work adapt itself to the status of Shanghai as a modern key city? Now that all fields of endeavor are developing vigorously, how should literature and art work open up a new situation? These are the questions that we literature and art workers are facing and for which we must furnish answers.

Shanghai seems to lag behind other localities throughout the country in building spiritual civilization, which is quite unsuitable to the status of Shanghai as a cultural city. We should rouse ourselves in literature and art work and catch up with the developing situations on all fronts throughout the country, which are forging ahead at a tremendous pace.

Prior to the convocation of the Fifth National Congress of Literature and Art Workers, Comrade Hu Yaobang made the following instruction: "It is necessary to turn the congress of literature and art workers into a tremendously inspiring, united, and prosperous meeting." This instruction is excellent! It has not only defined the orientation of literature and art work but also played the role of enhancing the morale of literature and art workers. Like the east wind blowing on the wilderness trampled by the "gang of four," the Fourth National Congress of Literature and Art workers, which was held after the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee, ushered in the spring of literature and art, full of vigor and vitality. The Fifth National Congress of Literature and Art Workers, which is to be held after the 3d Plenary Session of the 12th CPC Central Committee, will certainly further eradicate "leftist" influence and open up a tremendously prosperous and developing new situation in literature and art work so that our literature and art spring will become beautiful. We have a joyful premonition of such a situation. We are filled with confidence.

In order to open up a tremendously prosperous new situation in literature and art work, we must carry out great reform, which is a precondition, and enormously enhance morale and promote great unity, which is a necessary condition. Only by carrying out great reform, enormously enhancing morale, and promoting great unity is it possible to bring great prosperity to literature and art. By carrying out reform and promoting unity we can arouse the enthusiasm of literature and art workers for socialism. This, in itself, is an important aspect of enhancing morale. Therefore, the most important factor of bringing prosperity to literature and art creation is to enhance the morale and to arouse the enthusiasm of literary and art workers, thus bringing about a vivid and vigorous situation in which there is ease of mind. Only by living in peace can we work in contentment, and only when there is peace and tranquility can there be prosperity. Now, the CPC Central Committee has put forward the task of carrying out the four modernization program safely and wholeheartedly. This reflects the common aspirations of the people of the whole country, including literature and art workers, and helps to arouse the enthusiasm of all comrades.

In order to enhance morale and arouse enthusiasm, it is necessary to affirm, care for, and guide literature and art workers and encourage them to dispel misgivings, to emancipate their minds, and to boldly engage in creative work. Literature and art workers love the party, the motherland, and socialism, and they have a heartfelt love for the line of the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee and for the current CPC Central Committee. The number of people who depart from the socialist orientation and who want to break away from, and weaken the leadership of the party is, after all, extremely small. It is necessary to fully affirm the ideological trend of literature and art workers, the contributions they have made in bringing prosperity to literature and art, and their principal aspects and achievements.

Only when we have a correct approach to, and appraisal of literature and art workers can we care for and respect them. The deviations made in literature and art work in the past are attributable to the fact that we frequently regarded the literature and art front as a position which bore the brunt in any ideological struggle and which solved ideological problems by means of launching political movements. The root cause of this state of affairs lies in using the viewpoint of "taking class struggle as the key" in approaching people and things in the world of literature and art. To arouse the enthusiasm of literature and art workers and to enable them to engage in art production with great vigor and without worries, it is imperative to overcome the "leftist" influence and to act according to the laws governing art rather than launching a movement to persecute other people. It was said that the "leftist" influence was "deep-rooted." That was how things stood, in Shanghai in particular.

Shanghai took the lead in banning people from conveying the spirit of the Guangzhou meeting, in advancing the idea of "writing volumes of the 13 years," and in repudiating the "Dismissal of Hai Rui From Office" and the "Three-Family Village." It was in Shanghai too that Lin Biao and Jiang Qing concocted the "Summary" of the forum on the Army's literature and art work. All these practices really scared people in the literature and art community. They would fly into a panic at the mere rustle of leaves in the wind like birds startled by the mere twang of a bow-string. So, only by enhancing morale can there be great prosperity. To enhance morale, it is necessary, on the premise of upholding the four basic principles and not creating spiritual pollution, to relax policies, and to eradicate the "leftist" influence. As I understand it, the purposes of Comrade Hu Yaobang's directive to the Fifth Congress of the China Federation of Literature and Art Circles and Comrade Deng Yingchao's speech to a session of the National CPPCC were to encourage the comrades in literature and art circles to put their hearts at ease and to bring their drive into full play. I believe our party will never allow the repetition of the past "leftist" errors.

Trusting and taking care of literature and art workers does not necessarily mean that they are free from erroneous ideas; that there are not any erroneous tendencies in literature and art creation; and that we should not criticize erroneous things. And by no means does it mean weakening and abandoning the leadership of the party over literature and art work. We should improve party leadership and leadership methods. This improvement will inevitably result in the strengthening of party leadership. Instead of adopting the method of "taking class struggle as the key link and starting everything with mass criticism," we should guide people on a criticize-help basis in upholding the four basic principles, the orientation of "two serves," and the "double hundred" policy. Erroneous tendencies will invariably emerge in literature and art creation. In the future, literature and art workers may commit some mistakes in their endeavors. Our attitude is that we should not allow erroneous tendencies and mistakes to spread unchecked. However, any statements and actions that are not antiparty and antisocialist, and any works that are not obscene should not be rigidly banned using the method of criticism and repudiation. We are of the opinion that the power to finalize manuscripts should be delegated to lower levels. During organizational readjustment, we should select young and middle-aged cadres who are ideologically sound and professionally highly competent, and are honest and upright in order to replenish the organization of, and strengthen leadership over performing troupes and publishing units and let them have the final say in handling their own affairs. Leading departments in charge of literature and art work, their leaders in particular, should not decide the fate of literature and art works simply by nodding or shaking their heads. We should use literature and art criticism in encouraging contention in the world of literature and art and let the readers and audience make their own appraisal on the quality of literature and art works. In conducting literature and art criticism, we should not set the tone beforehand as we did in the past, namely, he who spoke first would pronounce the "final verdict." Consequently, the works concerned were either praised to the skies or banished to the lowest depths of hell. Now, people are not quite accustomed to encouraging contention in the world of literature and art. It is true that the method of criticizing from the higher plane of principle and two-line struggle can scare people away from speaking their minds, but only calm criticism can create an atmosphere for conducting contention. I am opposed to the scene in which Hua Mulan was having a love affair in the camp but I also deem it acceptable for the writer of the dance drama of "Heavy Aroma of Mulan" to hold his own views and refuse to make amendments. Since such questions as when and where Hua Mulan had a love affair and if she should bare her arms or not are no hindrance to the four modernizations program, we should not take charge of too many things of this kind.

Inspired by the spirit of the 3d Plenary Session of the 12th CPC Central Committee, and at a time when the mighty torrent of urban reform is sweeping all corners of the land, to meet the needs of the situation in economic development and the needs of the masses of people for cultural life, a new situation of great prosperity in literature and art work is bound to emerge. All literature and art workers must work hard and usher in a flourishing age where everyone sings and dances to extol the good times. As a newcomer to the publicity and cultural departments, I am determined to study hard -- to study new problems, to adapt myself to the new situation, and to keep pace with the onward march of the ranks of builders of the two civilizations under the leadership of the CPC Central Committee. When studying the "Selected Works of Deng Xiaoping" during the second half of the past year, I summed up my understanding of Comrade Xiaoping's numerous expositions on literature and art into five characters of "one, two, three, four, and five" and regarded them as my own motto. They are as follows:

The maintenance of unity with the CPC Central Committee;

the orientation of "two serves" and the "double hundred" policy;

the principle of three don'ts;

the four basic principles; and

the idea of our hailing from all corners of the land of joining together for a common revolutionary objective.

I feel this is the orientation which literature and art circles should follow in the future.

LI PENG URGES INCREASING GAS SUPPLY IN CITIES

OW220002 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1517 GMT 20 Dec 84

[By reporter Zhang Jinsheng]

[Text] Beijing, 20 Dec (XINHUA) -- At a national meeting on gas supply in cities, Vice Premier Li Peng of the State Council said today: A strategic principle for urban construction is to develop the gas supply in cities. It is necessary to rely on the initiative of the state, localities, enterprises, and individuals to do so. Li Peng pointed out: The gas supply in cities should be greatly developed during the period of the Seventh 5-Year Plan. By then urban residents using gas for cooking should reach 50 million in the country. From now on, funds for the developing the gas supply should be raised through many channels -- by the state, localities, enterprises, and individuals -- in order to increase the gas-supply capacity. The state can appropriate some funds for this purpose, but this cannot be done by relying only on the state. Since workers and staff need gas in their daily life, some enterprises with funds can allot a portion for gas supply. The masses may also be organized to do some voluntary labor in this regard. When people of various circles work together, it will be possible to achieve greater, faster, better, and more economical results in developing the gas supply.

Li Peng said: The urban gas supply should be developed according to local conditions, and it is necessary to use various sources of gas and various technologies for processing gas. What source of gas is to be used should be determined according to local conditions. Gas enterprises are productive enterprises of the service type, not pure welfare projects. Economic means should be used to arouse the initiative of various quarters in opening gas-supply undertakings, and the principle of good quality and low price should be upheld in this regard. In addition, it is also necessary to strengthen gas-supply management, to tap the potential of gas supply, and to make continuous efforts to open new sources of gas supply.

The 5-day national meeting on gas supply in cities ended today. Those attending the meeting mainly discussed the technical policy for the development of the gas supply in cities and views on the construction of projects for gas supply with a view to saving energy. They also exchanged experiences and plans of some cities in developing the gas supply undertaking.

LI PENG CALLS FOR UPGRADING PACKAGING INDUSTRY

OW240756 Beijing XINHUA in English 0745 GMT 24 Dec 84

[Text] Beijing, December 24 (XINHUA) -- Vice-Premier Li Peng has called for improvements in China's packaging industry. The country loses 10 billion yuan a year due to poor packaging and rough handling. The vice-premier told officials in charge of a nationwide packing inspection that businesses should be told the importance of packing in developing commodity production. He said that as better packing depended on technological advance, it was necessary to import up-to-date foreign technology and packaging equipment.

LI PENG ADDRESSES NATIONAL RAILWAY CONFERENCE

OW211534 Beijing XINHUA in English 1508 GMT 21 Dec 84

[Text] Beijing, December 21 (XINHUA) -- Vice-Premier Li Peng said here today that during the Seventh Five-Year Plan (1986-1990), China would concentrate on upgrading existing railway lines to increase railway transport capacity, in addition to building new lines. Addressing a national conference on railways, Li said two railway lines linking China's largest coal producer, Shanxi Province, with coal terminals at Qinhuangdao and Tanggu harbors, would be completed first so as to ship out more coal from Shanxi.

He said efforts would be intensified to increase loading of trains, train density, and number of locomotives, wagons and electrified lines, and to improve management. Though much has been achieved in railway work, Li noted, railway transport remains a weak link in the country's national economy.

Speaking of reforms in this field, the vice-premier said that railway construction and transport should also be undertaken in order to increase railway capacity and improve economic performance. The contract system should be introduced to factories and enterprises, and greater decision-making power granted, he said. The bidding system should be used in railway construction, and bank loans should replace direct government allocation of funds. New and practical techniques like microelectronic technology, mail sales, train dispatch and signalling should be increasingly used to increase efficiency, Li said.

PARTY FOR PROMOTING DEMOCRACY HOLDS MEETING

Ye Shengtao Elected Chairman

OW180930 Beijing XINHUA in English 0850 GMT 18 Dec 84

[Text] Beijing, December 18 (XINHUA) -- Educator Ye Shengtao was elected chairman of the Central Committee of the China Association for Promoting Democracy today, during the opening session of the Second Central Committee meeting.

Zhou Jihua, the preceding chairman, died last July. Since then Ye Shengtao has been acting chairman.

Ye, 90, has been engaged in education and cultural work for many years. He has written many novels, poems and children's stories.

His novel "Ni Huanzhi", tells of the life of a young teacher in the old society. A collection of children's stories is entitled "Scarecrows." After the founding of the People's Republic, Ye served as deputy director of the Press Administration of the Central People's Government, vice-minister of education and president of the People's Educational Publishing House.

He is now vice-chairman of the National Committee of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference, advisor to the Education Ministry and director of the Central Research Institute of Culture and History.

Addressing the meeting, the newly elected chairman expressed the hope that all his colleagues on the Central Committee would work together to enable the association to play a more important role in China's political affairs and in the drive for modernization.

The association, one of China's eight democratic parties, has a membership of 16,000 mainly made up of teachers and people in publishing.

Meeting Ends

OW231101 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1258 GMT 22 Dec 84

[Text] The second meeting of the seventh Central Committee of the China Association for Promoting Democracy closed in Beijing today. The meeting elected Ge Zhicheng and Chu Zhuang as additional vice chairmen of the Central Committee.

The meeting unanimously passed a "Resolution Concerning the Work Report Submitted by the Central Standing Committee of the China Association for Promoting Democracy." The resolution calls on the association's organizations at various levels and all its members to study well the "Decision of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China on Reform of the Economic Structure," and to build the four modernizations with one heart and one mind, with united thinking and strengthened unity in order to score new achievements in the coming year.

The meeting also unanimously passed a "Resolution on Fully Endorsing the PRC-UK Joint Declaration on Hong Kong" and pledged to strive for Taiwan's early return to the motherland under the leadership of the CPC.

Lei Jie, vice chairman of the Central Committee of the association, presided over today's meeting. Chen Shunli, Ge Zhicheng, and Chu Zhuang attended.

PEA ... PART ... MEETING

OW231101 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1526 GMT 20 Dec 84

[Text] The Second Plenary Session of the Ninth Central Committee of the Chinese Peasants and Workers Democratic Party ended in Beijing today. The session called on the party in the new year, to conscientiously study and resolutely implement the decision of the CPC Central Committee on reform of the economic structure, to dare to blaze new trails, and make new contributions to incorporating the Chinese nation and to achieving the general tasks and general goal set by the CPC.

The 7-day session discussed and adopted a resolution on conscientiously studying the decision on reform of the economic structure, a resolution on supporting the Sino-British joint declaration on the Hong Kong issue, and the work report by the Standing Committee of the Chinese Peasants and Workers Democratic Party.

The session highly appraised the CPC Central Committee's decision on reform of the economic structure and was of the opinion that the decision has provided important guidelines for the future work of the Chinese Peasants and Workers Democratic Party. The session noted: The guiding principle of "one country, two systems," which the government of our country put forward respect for history and reality, is an unchangeable state policy for achieving the great cause of the reunification of the motherland. This principle has set a new example for the international community in resorting to peaceful and friendly consultations to solve international disputes.

Fang Rongxin, vice chairman of the Central Committee of the Chinese Peasants and Workers Democratic Party, delivered a work report on behalf of the Standing Committee, we affirmed the party's work achievements made in the past year. He also urged the party Central Committee and other party organizations in various localities to, henceforth, strengthen their leadership and unity, work hard, and create a new situation in their work. Zhou Gucheng, Shen Qizhen, Yan Zimin, Ye Jiequan, and Lu Jiazi, vice chairmen of the Central Committee of the Chinese Peasants and Workers Democratic Party, attended the closing ceremony.

DEMOCRATIC LEAGUE TRAINS JAPANESE INTERPRETERS

OW251144 Beijing XINHUA in English 1125 GMT 25 Dec 84

[Text] Beijing, December 25 (XINHUA) -- About 2,000 people have graduated over the past few years from 92 Japanese classes run by the Taiwan Democratic Self-Government League. This was stated here today by Su Ziheng, chairman of the league's Central Council at the opening session of the council's second meeting. Still studying in the classes were 1,059 people who wanted to become Japanese interpreters or translators, Su said.

The league, composed of 800 Taiwan compatriots living on the mainland, is the smallest among China's eight democratic parties. However, Su said, his league had been trying to play a due role in helping the country's modernization, participating in consultation on state affairs and promoting the country's reunification.

The league, with many members who once lived in Japan, began to run Japanese classes in 1982 in all provinces and cities to meet the needs of increasing trade, technical and cultural exchanges between China and Japan. Now, Su added, many of the graduates from those classes were serving as translators, tourist guides and office workers in enterprises, tourism and foreign affairs departments.

More similar courses would be run in the future in special economic zones and coastal cities opening to the outside world, the chairman said.

RCCK COMMENDS ADVANCED COLLECTIVES, INDIVIDUALS

OW250118 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1500 GMT 23 Dec 84

[Excerpts] Beijing, 23 Dec (XINHUA) -- The Central Committee of the Revolutionary Committee of the Chinese Kuomintang [RCCK] today presented certificates of merit to 239 advanced collectives and individuals of the RCCK organs to commend their achievements in serving the four modernizations and promoting national reunification. Hou Jingru, vice chairman of the RCCK Central Committee, urged everyone to "set their minds on serving the people and live up to the expectations of forefathers," a message Comrade Hu Yaobang issued at the closing ceremony of the RCCK national conference for exchanging experiences.

Speaking at the closing ceremony of the RCCK national conference for exchanging experiences were Hu Yaobang and Hu Jiefan, vice chairmen of the RCCK Central Committee; and Ping Jiesan, advisor to the United Front Work Department of the CPC Central Committee, urged everyone to continue to work hard and contribute to the third soaring of the revolution.

The meeting urged RCCK organizations at all levels and all their members to earnestly study and implement the "Decision of the CPC Central Committee on Reform of the Economic Structure," and to support the CPC Central Committee's policy of "one country, two systems."

Also attending the meeting were Zheng Dongguo, Peng Qingyuan, and Li Ganliu, vice chairmen of the RCCK Central Committee.

YANG JINGREN ATTENDS HENAN UNITED FRONT FORUM

HK240740 Zhengzhou Henan Provincial Service in Mandarin 1030 GMT 20 Dec 84

[Text] Yesterday the United Front Work Department of the provincial CPC Committee held in Zhengzhou a forum attended by members of democratic parties and nonparty personages, discussing how united front work should serve reform and the open policy in the new period.

Yang Jingren, CPPCC vice chairman and director of the United Front Work Department of the CPC Central Committee, who is currently inspecting Henan's work, attended the forum to meet all participants and also delivered a speech.

Present were responsible comrades of the provincial committee of Revolutionary Committee of the Chinese KMT, the provincial committee of the China Democratic League, the provincial committee of China Democratic National Construction Association, the provincial committee of All-China Federation of Industry and Commerce, the provincial committee of the Jiu San Society, the provincial committee of Chinese Peasants and Workers Democratic Party, the provincial committee of China Patriotic Catholic Association, the provincial committee of the China Islamic Association, the provincial committee of All-China Federation of Taiwan Compatriots, and nonparty personages, totaling more than 40 people.

The forum was presided over by (Gao Wei), executive deputy director of the United Front Work Department of the Provincial CPC Committee.

Responsible comrades of the provincial People's Congress, the provincial CPPCC Committee, and all democratic parties and mass organizations, and nonparty personages Guo Peijun, Wu Shaokui, Ye Renshow, Zuo Mingeng, Duan Zongsan, Ding Zhenyu, (Li Jingzhi), (Ye Gamz), (Liu Zhud.), (He Jiabi), (Zhu Shuquan), (Qu Xuguang), and (Shai Shiming) delivered speeches at the forum.

They reviewed the achievements made this year in building the four modernizations and put forth tentative ideas on creating a new situation next year. They also put forth many valuable suggestions and opinions on the work by the party and state in all fields.

Comrade Yang Jingren fully affirmed the achievements that all democratic parties, the federation of Industry and Commerce, and the Federation of Taiwan Compatriots in the province have made in building the four modernizations, sincerely accepted the suggestions and opinions raised by the participants, and answered some questions concerned. He emphatically pointed out that Overseas Chinese, Taiwan compatriots, and compatriots in Hong Kong and Macao have made great contributions in enlivening the domestic economy and opening to the outside world. They have helped their motherland in bringing in technology, funds, and talented people. This is mainly due to the efforts made by all democratic parties which have acted as go-betweens. He encouraged all the participants to continue doing a good job in the future, to develop the broad-based patriotic united front, and to make greater contributions to the four modernizations and the reunification of the motherland.

ANHUI CIRCULAR ON STOPPING EVIL PRACTICES

OW251311 Hefei Anhui Provincial Service in Mandarin 1105 GMT 27 Dec 84

[Excerpts] On 12 December the Discipline Inspection Committee of the Anhui Provincial CPC Committee issued a circular on implementing the "Circular on Resolutely Correcting Evil Practices Appearing Under the New Situation" of the Central Discipline Inspection Commission.

The provincial circular says: On 5 December the Central Discipline Inspection Commission issued the "Circular on Resolutely Correcting Evil Practices Appearing Under the New Situation," calling for sternly investigating and dealing with the unhealthy tendencies of taking advantage of reform to seek selfish interests for a small group or individuals. All localities should follow the guidelines of the central circular and seriously implement it in light of realities. The provincial circular demands the following actions:

1. The discipline inspection committees of the CPC committees at all levels should seriously study and implement the decision of the CPC Central Committee on reform of the economic structure. They should resolutely support the reform and make great efforts to correct leftist and various kinds of conservative thinking that obstructs the reform. At the same time, they should keep a close head and hand and correct in good time any new evil practices appearing under the new situation.
2. No party or government organizations are permitted to join or enter into partnership with the people with public funds, bank loans, or funds provided by the cadres.
3. All localities should examine themselves against the evil practices stipulated in the central circular, in light of reality, and should immediately stop and resolutely correct evil practices, if any.
4. With the progress of the reform, new evil practices will appear. The discipline inspection committees of the CPC committees at all levels should go into the reform of life to conduct investigations and studies, keenly discover new situations and problems, constantly gather and study information on new evil practices, pay attention to exploring good ways and summing up good experience in preventing and rectifying new evil practices, and bring into full play the role of the discipline inspection organ in the course of reform. All localities should keep the provincial committee and its Discipline Inspection Committee regularly informed of how they implement the central circular and of any typical cases handled by them.

ANHUI RIBAO ON GETTING RID OF 'OLD' IDEAS

HK240944 Hefei ANHUI RIBAO in Chinese 29 Nov 84 p 1

["Jiang Huai Short Commentary": "Get Rid of Old Concepts and Conventions"]

[Text] In studying "The CPC Central Committee's Decision on Reforming the Economic Structure," it is important to digest the spirit of the decision, change old thinking and understanding, and get rid of all the old concepts and conventions.

So-called old concepts and conventions first refer to the brand of old concepts and things which have been gradually formed under the influence of the "leftist" ideology; second, they refer to the brand of outmoded concepts and things of the ideology of the small-scale peasant economy, which have been formed under the influence of old habitual forces; third, they refer to concepts and things which are not suitable for the new situation and conditions.

For example, at the mention of opening to the outside world, some people think that this means to worship and have blind admiration for foreign things; at the mention of commodity economy and law of value, some people think that this means to practice capitalism; at the mention of production, some people only pursue output value, but do not calculate cost and benefit; at the mention of capital construction, they only care about the amount of investment, but do not ask about the length of time; at the mention of consumption, they only blindly advocate living frugally and living a rich life as if it were a poor one, and so on so forth.

To get rid of old concepts and conventions, the most important thing is to continue to profoundly study "The CPC Central Committee's Decision on Reform of the Economic Structure" and deeply understand many new opinions and conclusions on the Marxist political economy and the theory of scientific socialism mentioned in "the decision." In the process of digesting the spirit of the document, we should also go deep into the realities of life to investigate and study in connection with the actual situation in some districts and units where the reform has been carried out more quickly and the economy has been more vitalized; and in light of our own work and ideological realities, we should analyze the reasons for the forming of some outmoded concepts and conventions and the negative consequences caused by these outmoded concepts and conventions so as to raise our consciousness in studying and carrying out "the decision" passed by the 3d Plenary Session of the 12th CPC Central Committee and actively throw ourselves into the great practice of the economic structural reform.

XIANG NAN ON FUJIAN UNDERGROUND PARTY ISSUES

OW261003 Fuzhou FUJIAN RIBAO in Chinese 9 Dec 84 p 1

[Dispatch by reporter Wu Huicong]

[Excerpts] A meeting held by the Fujian Provincial CPC Committee on handling the underground party questions left over from history, which ended on 7 December in Quanzhou, stressed that it is imperative to deal with such questions remaining in the province in a resolute, thorough, expeditious, and proper manner.

Important speeches were made at the meeting by Xiang Nan, first secretary of the provincial CPC Committee, and Jiang Yizhen, member of the Central Advisory Commission. Hu Hong, permanent secretary of the provincial CPC Committee, addressed the meeting on behalf of the provincial CPC Committee, laying emphasis on three points. First of all, Comrade Hu Hong made a general review of the great contributions made by the underground party in our province to the struggle of the Chinese revolution. He said that the underground party in Fujian deserved to be regarded as a component part of the glorious Communist Party of China. Its revolutionary image is indelible in the hearts of the masses.

Comrade Hu Hong then emphasized the need to resolutely, thoroughly, expeditiously, and properly deal with the questions of the underground party in our province left over from history. He said: Handling the questions left by the underground party is an essential task in eliminating chaos and restoring order since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee and has been put on the agenda as an issue of importance by the provincial CPC Committee. In the current party rectification, the provincial CPC Committee has taken this as one of the important tasks in correcting mistakes while carrying out party rectification and concentrated efforts on handling several questions which had significant influence. Most localities and departments have also been active and serious in handling such questions.

They have reexamined the cases of criminal sanctions and disciplinary actions against members of the former underground party who have made appeals to defend themselves. As a result, a number of frame-ups, false charges, and wrong sentences have been redressed, and work has begun to check, recognize, and restore the party membership of some people who previously belonged to underground party organizations or who were former underground party members. Now the time is fully ripe for solving all questions left over by the underground party. Since many of the underground party comrades are now over 60 years old, it is imperative to solve these leftover questions without the least delay. CPC committees at all levels should achieve a unified understanding, take resolute action, and speed up the work in this regard. On no account should they be sloppy or deliberately create side issues. What they should do is to take prompt action and solve all remaining questions before the end of the first quarter next year. As for a few counties and cities where the work in this respect is relatively heavy, every effort should be made to complete the work in the first half of next year.

In addition, Comrade Hu Hong explained the need to keep to the correct guiding ideology, principle, and policy in dealing with the underground party questions left over from history. He said: Our purpose of resolutely and thoroughly solving the underground party questions left over from history is to further develop the political situation of stability and unity, to promote the work of reform and opening to the outside world, and to create conditions for opening up a new situation in our program of the four modernizations. CPC committees at all levels should grasp the work of handling these questions as an important task which meets the needs of the four-modernization program. They should not ignore this work on the excuse that "they are too busy" and "they cannot add it to the already-tight work schedule." It is imperative for them to adhere to the principles of seeking truth from facts, upholding justice, and closing ranks to look to the future and see to it that all mistakes are corrected and all problems are solved. All cadres and masses, including those underground party comrades who have been wronged, should be made aware that the questions concerning the underground party left over from history are products of the "left" guiding ideology existing at that time and that no individuals should be held responsible for these questions. They should attach importance to the cause of our party, take the overall interests into consideration, eliminate historical ill will, and unite to work for the four modernizations.

Huang Ming, chief of the leading group for handling the underground party questions left over from history under the provincial CPC Committee, made arrangements for disseminating and implementing the guidelines set forth at this meeting.

The meeting opened on 3 December and was attended by over 100 people, including secretaries of CPC committees in charge of this work, directors of organization departments, as well as chiefs of the leading groups for handling the underground party questions left over from history, and leaders of the departments concerned from various prefectures and cities. Representatives from the Xianyou County CPC Committee and the court of that county, Jiangkou Town of Putian County, and the Nanping City office for handling the underground party questions left over from history reported on their experiences in dealing with these questions. A responsible comrade from the Organization Department of the provincial CPC Committee at the meeting relayed the guidelines of the forum held by the Organization Department of the CPC Central Committee last September in Kunming to discuss the handling of the underground party questions left over from history.

SHANDONG PLANNING MEETING SETS GOALS FOR 1985

SK270700 Jinan Shandong Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 26 Dec 84

[Text] According to news gathered by our reporter Zhao Fucheng at the provincial meeting on planning work, an important task in planning work for 1985 is to adopt effective measures and adequate forms for further studying and formulating targets and steps in conducting reforms in an overall manner among planning systems, including the following aspects:

1. Efforts should be made to adequately curtail the scope of plans that are carried out under guidance from above and to expand the scope of plans that are carried out under guidance and the scope of market regulation. In 1985, we should continue to formulate plans for agricultural production, which are carried out under guidance, and to formulate plans for major farm and sideline products and product allocation volume, which are carried out in line with the guidelines. The number of industrial products whose production plans are carried out in line with the provincial guidelines will be reduced from 130 to 41 in 1985.
2. Efforts should be made to further delegate the power to formulate plans to lower levels. In 1985, we will delegate a part of the power to administer planning work, to appraise capital construction projects, to distribute materials, and to utilize outside funds to prefectures, cities, departments, and enterprises, particularly to key cities. The number of annual plans controlled by the provincial Planning Commission will be reduced from some 30 to 16 in 1985.
3. Efforts should be made to bring into full play the readjusting role of economic levers in order to change the methods of administering plans, in which we have excessively depended on administrative measures and on issuing plans by giving orders. Within the limits of their authority, localities at all levels should fully study the application of economic levers, such as price controls, tax revenues, credits, financial subsidies, and bonuses, in order to enable economic levers to become effective measures for fulfilling the state plans and tasks.
4. Efforts should be made to strengthen the work of maintaining a comprehensive balance in order to truly shift the emphasis of planning work to mid- and long-term plans. It is necessary to change the method whereby we have taken into account the economic life as a whole by judging or proceeding chiefly the range of state-owned enterprises. Efforts should be made to give overall consideration to various economic forms, such as enterprises run by the people, by collectives, and by individuals, in order to do a good job in achieving a comprehensive balance among manpower, financial resources, and material resources throughout society. We should also change the work method in which efforts have been made to concentrate on laying products and profits and mediating disputes. A good job should be done in further bringing into play the role of plans in relaying orders, conducting guidance, practicing coordination, and carrying out supervision. We should truly shift the emphasis of planning work to the task of formulating mid- and long-term plans.
5. Efforts should be made to do away with the situation in which, in drawing up plans, investments in enterprises have not been closely related to their output and all enterprises have eaten from the same big pot. We should actively create conditions for enforcing various responsibility systems in formulating plans. In 1985, the province plans to enforce responsibility systems closely related to investment, output, and taxes and profits handed over to state among the departments whose conditions are met under the provincial metallurgical and coal industry companies in order to enable all plans to be laid on a solid and dependable foundation.

GUANGDONG TO IMPROVE, EXPAND AIR SERVICE

OW241110 Beijing XINHUA in English 1034 GMT 24 Dec 84

[Text] Guangzhou, December 24 (XINHUA) -- Guangdong Province will expand six airports next year as part of its effort to improve air service to meet the growing needs of the development of tourism, according to the Guangzhou Regional Administration of the C.A.A.C.

These airports are in Guangzhou, Xingning, Haikou, Shantou, Zhanjiang and Sanya. The expansion of the Haikou and Zhanjiang Airports, which is now under way, is expected to be completed before the Spring Festival which falls on February 20. By then the two airports may accommodate jumbo planes. The expansion projects will make it possible to add a flight from Guangzhou to Beijing, bringing the daily total to three, while increasing flights to Shanghai from one to two. Flights will also be added on the provincial routes from Guangzhou to Sanya and Shantou. Service from Guangzhou to Dalian, one of the 14 open coastal cities, will begin next year.

Also included in the administration's plan are purchases of airliners and construction of hotels and other tourist facilities. The administrative system will be streamlined and the air services, both domestic and international, will be operated by a new company -- the China Southern Airways scheduled to be set up in the first half of 1985.

GUANGXI CIRCULAR URGES SANITATION, SOCIAL WORK

HK260520 Nanning Guangxi Regional Service in Mandarin 1130 GMT 20 Dec 84

[Excerpts] On 17 December, the regional People's Government issued a circular demanding that all urban areas throughout the region seriously step up the work of keeping places clean and organizing the social situation so as to allow the masses to greet and happily spend New Year's Day 1985 and the Spring Festival.

The circular from the regional People's Government points out: In recent years, following the extensive launching of the civility and courtesy month drive and of the three goods and one study drive, the dirty and disorderly situation in urban areas has become somewhat better. However, urban planning, construction, and management is not very suited to the new situation in current reform and opening. The problems of dirt and disorder still exist in many urban areas.

The regional People's Government demands: From now to the Spring Festival, all urban areas throughout the region must extensively mobilize the masses to unfold the activities of keeping places clean and organizing the social situation. The specific demands are:

1. To keep places clean and organize the situation, it is necessary to make a new breakthrough. Before New Year's Day 1985 and the Spring Festival, it is essential to mobilize the masses to seriously clean the environment in large and small urban areas, to strengthen organizing the social situation in the markets and other public places, and to organize traffic at railroad and motor vehicle stations, wharves, ferries, and in streets. We must simultaneously grasp the work of keeping places clean and organizing things.

2. We must make the current good ...
next spring.

3. It is imperative to enliven the masses' cultural life around the festivals. In connection with the work of keeping places clean and organizing things, political and propaganda departments must strengthen education in the legal system, must strictly prohibit gambling, and must resolutely curb feudal and superstitious activities. Cultural and sports departments must make good arrangements for the masses' cultural, sports, and amusement activities so that the masses in urban areas can happily enjoy the festivals.

MORE HUNAN HOUSEHOLDS IN SPECIALIZED PRODUCTION

OW242132 Beijing XINHUA in English 1449 GMT 24 Dec 84

[Text] Changsha, December 24 (XINHUA) -- Nearly two million rural households in Hunan Province are now undertaking specialized production, almost double the 1983 figure, officials here said.

These account for 17.5 percent of the province's total, indicating initial changes from a small farming economy undertaken for the mere subsistence of the producer to a market-oriented economy.

More than 65 percent of these households now engage in non-farming undertakings including industry, processing, commerce, transport and services. Growing is the number of households now operating family workshops or service establishments in towns and cities, officials said. The current policy allows peasants to leave their native places for business and long distance transport, provided that they do not rely on the government for food rations like city dwellers.

In Chungde County which abounds in mountain forest resources, there are now 120 whole villages engaging in the same specialized undertaking, compared to only 19 early this year. Officials said that the development of specialized production makes it possible to better tap local resources. More than 48,000 households in eight counties on the western bank of Dongting Lake are now developing barren hills, shoals and shallow waters by planting trees, growing lotus for roots and raising fish.

As more and more peasants are shifting to nonfarming undertakings, officials said, farmland is now concentrating in the hands of the best farmers. Families now farming several to a dozen hectares and producing more than 10 tons of grain a year are no longer exceptional.

GUIZHOU MEETING ON PARTY MEMBER REREGISTRATION

HK260233 Guiyang Guizhou Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 25 Dec 84

[Excerpts] On the morning of 25 December, the provincial CPC Committee convened a meeting of responsible comrades of the first batch of provincial departments and bureaus that have carried out party rectification, to conduct mobilization for the switch to organizational measures and reregistration of party members. Present were provincial CPC Committee First Secretary Chi Biqing, and Secretaries Zhou Houze and Su Gang; Li Jifeng, Standing Committee member and deputy head of the provincial CPC Committee's Party Rectification Guidance Group; and (Wang Luming), a responsible person of the liaison group of the Central Commission for Guiding Party Rectification.

Provincial CPC Committee First Secretary Chi Biqing made a speech. He demanded that the party organizations of all units concentrate forces and effort, in accordance with the four tasks set by the decision on party rectification, and work to fulfill the task of party rectification by the end of January and before the spring festival, making a thorough success of the entire process of the work and setting high standards in accordance with the CPC Central Committee's demands regarding rectification.

Delivering a mobilization speech, Comrade Su Gang put forward the following demands in accordance with the views discussed by the provincial CPC Committee Standing Committee:

1. Uphold the principle of party spirit and the criteria for party members in doing a good job of organizational measures and party member reregistration.
2. Seriously study the decision on reform and further correct the guiding ideology for professional work.
3. All units must speed up the work of checking on and verifying the people of three categories. This work must be grasped to the end and certainly cannot be abandoned halfway. The units carrying out party rectification must also follow the stipulations of the Central Committee's criteria for acceptance of party rectification and check on the problems in their leadership groups, to solve them as soon as possible. At the same time it is necessary to strengthen the building of the third echelon.
4. Resolutely guard against and correct new unhealthy trends that crop up amid reforms. While doing this, the units must carry out education in party style and discipline.

XIZANG CPPCC MEETING ON TASKS FOR NEXT YEAR

HK240257 Lhasa Xizang Regional Service in Mandarin 0500 GMT 23 Dec 84

[Excerpts] According to XIZANG RIBAO, on the morning of 19 December, Yangling Duoji, secretary of the regional CPC Committee and chairman of the regional CPPCC, made a speech at the Seventh Standing Committee Meeting of the Fourth Regional CPPCC, to convey the spirit of the Third Enlarged Plenary Session of the Third Regional CPC Committee. He said: Next year is the 20th anniversary of the establishment of the Xizang Autonomous Region. It is particularly important to do a good job in all work next year. The regional CPC Committee has decided to focus on the following six tasks:

1. Concentrate efforts on promoting economic work and strive for another bumper harvest next year.

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PRC REGIONAL AFFAIRS
SOUTHWEST REGION

2. Actively carry out the reform of the economic structure.
3. Continue to strengthen culture and education work, lay stress on national forms and characteristics in culture and education, and strive to improve the quality of education.
4. Further promote the united front, and religion work, strengthen the unity of nationalities, and mobilize the enthusiasm of patriotic people in all sectors.
5. Continue to do a good job in party rectification, streamline the administration and delegate powers, and improve work efficiency in the organs.
6. Make a success of celebrations for the region's 20th anniversary. We must strengthen the building of spiritual civilization and bring about great changes in nationality relations, social atmosphere, and social order, to ensure an excellent social climate for the celebrations.

Yangling Duoji also said: Next year will also be a year in which Xizang carries out deepgoing and broad reforms and in which we will continue to implement the series of important instructions and work in Xizang issued by the CPC Central Committee and the State Council and strive for new achievements in economic construction.

The meeting concluded in Lhasa on the afternoon of 22 December. CPPCC Vice Chairman Pagbalha Geleg Namgya spoke at the closing session. Regional CPC Committee First Secretary Yin Fatang was invited to the meeting.

SATELLITE GROUND STATION SET UP IN XIZANG

OW211528 Beijing 210007Z In English 1442 GMT 21 Dec 84

[Text] Lhasa, December 21 (XINHUA) -- Yang Dezhi in Beijing and Yin Fatang in Lhasa exchanged greetings by telephone via new satellite ground station which went into official operation today.

Yang is a member of the Political Bureau of the Chinese Communist Party Central Committee and chief of the General Staff of the Chinese People's Liberation Army. Yin Fatang is first secretary of the regional committee of the Tibet autonomous region. The establishment of the station has turned a new page in the history of communications in Tibet, the most remote province in China.

The station, located in the northern suburbs of Lhasa, 3,670 meters above sea level, is believed to be one of its kind in the world. All the station's equipment is made in China, capable of transmitting digital telephone calls, TV and radio programs as well as data.

The station's trial transmission was of the grand ceremony celebrating the 35th anniversary of the founding of the People's Republic, held in Beijing on October 1 this year. The ground station transmits radio signals through a synchronous experimental satellite positioned 125 degrees east longitude, which was launched earlier this year.

The establishment of the station is of great importance for economic, cultural and information exchange between Tibet and other provinces, and for the economic progress and cultural improvement of the people of Tibet. The construction of the station took eight months and two weeks -- a record for China. This is the fourth ground station following others set up in Urumqi, Kunming and Beijing, respectively.

Meeting Held at Station

HK240325 Lhasa Xizang Regional Service in Mandarin 1130 GMT 23 Dec 84

[Excerpt] The meeting room of the No 1 hostel of Xizang Military District presented a lively scene on the afternoon of 23 December, as the meeting to hand over the Lhasa ground satellite station concluded. Leading comrades of the party, government, and Army in the region, Yin Fatang and Wang Xinqian, and (Li Li), deputy director of the Signals Department of the PLA General Staff Department, attended the closing ceremony. Also present were responsible comrades of the Ministry of Radio and Television, Lhasa City CPC Committee, the Xizang Regional Radio and Television Bureau, the Signals Department of Chengdu Military Region, the Signals Section of Xizang Military District, and the Lhasa ground satellite station, together with representatives at the meeting, totalling over 400 persons.

(Tang Rong), adviser to Xizang Military District, read out a cable from (Wang Shiguang), vice minister of the Ministry of Electronic Industry. In his cable he extended warm congratulations on the successful conclusion of the meeting to hand over the Lhasa ground satellite station. Jiang Cuo, vice chairman of the regional government, and responsible persons of the satellite station then presented brocade banners and awards to units that had built the station. This meeting was jointly held by the Signals Department of the PLA General Staff Department, the Ministry of Electronic Industry, and the Ministry of Radio and Television. The meeting lasted 3 days. The participants seriously listened to relevant reports and checked on the equipment and communications condition of the station. They unanimously held: The Lhasa ground satellite station has been constructed rapidly and the quality is good. Apart from bringing good news to the people of Xizang, it also provides China with experience in construction and scientific experiment in this field.

Speeches were made at the closing ceremony by Qie Jinwu, adviser to Chengdu Military Region; Jiang Cuo, vice chairman of the regional People's Government; and (Jiang Hongquan), commander of Xizang Military District.

BEIJING PLA TRANSFERS TECHNOLOGIES TO LOCALITIES

OW230144 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0758 GMT 21 Dec 84

[By reporters Zhang Jingfa and Jiang Qingzhao]

[Excerpts] Beijing, 21 Dec (XINHUA) -- Studying the guidelines of the 3d Plenary Session of the 12th CPC Central Committee and the forum of the Military Commission, and following the principle of "Let the Army's scientific and technological achievements leave the barracks to serve national economic construction," a number of units under the Beijing Military Region have strived to transfer their scientific and technological achievements to localities in support of the four modernizations.

According to statistics, in the past 2 months they have taken the initiative to transfer to localities as many as 100 scientific and technological achievements suited for civilian use in many areas, including electronics, machinery, telecommunications, transportation, and medical care. Many of them are new technologies.

Hospitals, warehouses, factories, transport troops, and scientific research units affiliated with the Military Region's logistics departments have established organizations for technological exchanges with local people to transfer, pass on, and provide consultations in technologies to localities.

While transferring scientific and technological results to localities, these units under the Beijing Military Region have also cultivated a number of specialized technical personnel for localities by various means, such as sponsoring training classes and technical lectures and taking on apprentices.

TIANJIN SIGNS MORE JOINT VENTURE CONTRACTS

HK260356 Beijing CHINA DAILY in English 26 Dec 84 p 1

[By staff reporter Li Feng]

[Text] Tianjin has signed 36 joint venture contracts with overseas companies involving a total investment of \$213 million in the first 11 months of this year, Mayor Li Ruihuan told CHINA DAILY recently. Another 10 are expected to be signed by the end of December, he added.

By comparison, the municipality arranged only seven contracts from 1979 to 1982, and another seven in 1983. Foreign investment in joint ventures for that period totalled \$38 million. He attributed this year's record to prompt decision-making.

"It is our belief that the time element is of prime importance in doing business," said Li. "Instead of quibbling endlessly over side issues, we always try to reach agreement with foreign partners the moment major differences are cleared" the mayor said.

For example, a Tianjin delegation recently returned from Munich with a contract to buy the equipment of a Federal Republic of Germany factory that is shutting down. The factory produced 100,000 motorcycles a year. The \$511,730 deal was clinched and first payment made less than a week after negotiations began. The mayor said he told Ding Huancai, the leader of the delegation, upon his departure for Munich: "You make the final decision. Field generals can sometimes defy orders from headquarters."

A contract for a \$30 million joint venture with Lishi Co Ltd in Hong Kong for upgrading the Tianjin No 1 Hotel was signed after a 14-hour intensive negotiating session.

"Our people now their time well, and they have made full preparations." A few days after the Hong Kong Economic Symposium for China's Open City was held in Tianjin, the municipal government gave official approval of the agreements then concluded. The municipal delegation came home with 77 signed agreements for economic and technical co-operation with foreign firms, involving a total investment of more than \$230 million.

"At the beginning we were extremely cautious. But now we are much more confident," the mayor said. A top-selling wine called "Dynasty" has brought a net profit of 510,000 yuan (\$200,000) in the past few years since that joint venture was initiated with the French Remi Martin Brothers. "Dynasty" won a gold medal in a Leipzig, Democratic Germany, international trade fair in March. Li Ning Cosmetic Company, with 50 percent foreign capital from Wella AG of the Federal Republic of Germany, has annual sales of 3.7 million yuan (\$1.3 million). Products of its cosmetics -- shampoo, hair tonic, hair dyes -- have a brisk market in Hong Kong and Japan.

"We have made public that we need advanced technology to upgrade our existing enterprises, to expand export production and to manufacture new products," Li said, "but the first challenge is to make sure our foreign partners are profitable. If only 50 percent of the joint ventures between my municipality and foreign firms are making money, we will consider our effort in this respect a failure. If 90 percent of them are making money, we will feel happy," he said.

TIANJIN SPOKESMAN DENIES GRAIN PRICE HIKE

SK240115 Tianjin City Service in Mandarin 1430 GMT 22 Dec 84

[Text] This afternoon, the municipal People's Government spokesman made a statement on the current grain supply. Recently, there has been a rumor that the selling price of grain will rise and the grain coupons will be abolished next January. For this, the municipal People's Government spokesman was interviewed by our reporter. In the interview, the spokesman solemnly pointed out: This rumor is utterly groundless, the grain price will not rise, and the grain coupons will not be abolished.

Because of the limited production capacity, at present, the supply of flour falls short of demand at some grain shops in the municipality. The municipal flour processing capacity has been able to ensure the normal market supply. But, recently some residents have excessively purchased flour, thus making the demand exceed the supply. To solve this problem, the municipal People's Government has already adopted measures to increase production and improve the supply methods. I hope that the broad masses of residents will give no credence to rumors, and will not purchase flour excessively. We believe that so long as the residents purchase flour according to their normal demands, there will be no problem in the grain supply.

GANSU MEETING CALLS FOR END TO UNHEALTHY TRENDS

HK220403 Lanzhou Gansu Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 21 Dec 84

[Excerpts] The second plenary meeting of the provincial Discipline Inspection Commission decided that it is necessary to vigorously tackle new unhealthy trends amid reform of the economic structure, strengthen the building of party style and discipline, and ensure that reform work proceeds smoothly in accordance with the central principles and policies.

The meeting was held in Lanzhou from 19 to 21 December. The meeting conveyed and implemented the spirit of the fourth plenary meeting of the Central Discipline Inspection Commission and the third plenary session of the sixth provincial CPC Committee, summed up this year's work, and decided on the main tasks for next year. Liu Bing, deputy secretary of the provincial CPC Committee, and (Ma Chenggui) of the Central Discipline Inspection Commission, attended and made a speech.

The meeting held: Judging by the present situation, there has been a notable turn for the better as a result of party rectification and of concentrating forces to correct unhealthy trends. However, new unhealthy tendencies have appeared to some extent. Use of power for private interests and serious bureaucratism remain the main expressions of unhealthy trends in the new situation of reform of the economic structure. These are hampering and sabotaging the smooth progress of structural reform.

The main manifestations of the new unhealthy tendencies are making use of power to undertake contracts, engage in business, and get rich. For instance, some party and government organs and operate businesses and enterprises. Some buy up state materials in short supply and resell them for profit, thus harming the public and enriching themselves. Some units engage in shock upgrading and promotions, thus disrupting the salary reform of and the cadre system. Some commercial enterprises and units arbitrarily hike prices, harming the interests of the state and consumers. Some people resort to deception in pursuit of private interests. There are also instances of embezzlement, corruption, tax evasion, private distribution of state materials, and serious bureaucratism causing heavy losses.

Hence, while carrying out reforms, we must grasp reform of the economic structure on the one hand, and further implement the principle of enlivening the domestic economy and opening up to the world; and grasp the building of party style and discipline on the other, to overcome negative phenomena that have appeared amid reform, and gradually bring about a fundamental turn for the better in party style.

GANSU CPC HOLDS MEETING ON ECONOMIC REFORM

HK240754 Lanzhou Gansu Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 20 Dec 84

[Text] An enlarged meeting of the Third Plenary Session of the Sixth Gansu CPC Committee ended today. The meeting demanded that all cadres and the masses earnestly study and implement the decision of the CPC Central Committee on reform of the economic structure, emancipate their minds, go deep into practice, work creatively, speed up the province's economic restructuring, and further create a new situation in all fields so as to make more remarkable achievements.

The meeting, which lasted 11 days, earnestly studied the decision of the CPC Central Committee on reform of the economic structure and, after repeated discussions, adopted three documents, namely, the suggestion of the provincial CPC Committee on implementing the decision of the CPC Central Committee on reform of the economic structure; the decision of the provincial CPC Committee and government on earnestly implementing Comrade Hu Yaobang's important instructions to grow grass and plant trees so as to speed up the development of animal husbandry; and the 10 major tasks for 1985.

These documents, proceeding from the province's reality, raised concrete measures for implementing the line, policy, and principles of the central leadership.

The meeting demanded that party organizations at all levels in the province earnestly study and implement the decision of the CPC Central Committee on reform of the economic structure, speed up the province's economic restructuring, entered the power of enterprises, and give more vitality to them. It is necessary to streamline and decentralize administration and separate the functions of government from that of enterprises. It is necessary to develop economic links between departments so as to promote local economic development. It is necessary to open the door, relax policies, and be open to the outside world. It is necessary to apply the law of value to bring into play the role of economic levers. It is necessary to grasp the reform of the science management system so as to better serve economic construction. It is necessary to attach importance to economic information and build information networks. It is necessary to respect knowledge and talented people and boldly employ open-minded cadres. It is necessary to vigorously strengthen the leadership so as to guarantee a healthy development of the economic restructuring.

The meeting demanded that all localities, departments and enterprises, in connection with their real situation, define their main targets, work out plans, and properly carry out reform so as to develop production and raise economic efficiency. The meeting also made arrangements for next year's work.

During the meeting, provincial CPC Committee Secretary Li Ziqi delivered a speech. Twelve units, including Lanzhou City, Tianshui City, the Xinfeng machinery plant, the provincial Construction Survey and Design Institute, introduced how they carried out reform of the economic structure and gave a briefing on their experiences. The enlarged meeting of the Third Plenary Session of the Sixth Gansu Provincial CPC Committee ended this afternoon completing all items on its agenda.

Commentary on Reform

HK240756 Lanzhou Gansu Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 20 Dec 84

[Station commentary: "Strengthen the Party's Leadership and Strengthen Ideological and Political Work To Ensure Smooth Progress of Reform of the Economic Structure"]

[Text] The enlarged meeting of the Third Plenary Session of the Sixth Gansu Provincial CPC Committee studied and formulated a suggestion on implementing the decision of the CPC Central Committee on reform of the economic structure, and made arrangements for next year's major tasks of the province.

Implementing the spirit of the meeting is of great significance in speeding up reform of the province's economic structure, enlivening the economy, and further creating a new situation in all fields.

The reform of the whole economic structure focusing on the urban economy concerns our country's future and people's immediate interests. Party and government leaders at all levels must remain sober-minded, actively do ideological work, and give meticulous guidance to ensure that the reform is carried out swiftly and steadily. The prime task we are now facing is to make great efforts to study well the documents, grasp their essence, link ourselves with practice, deepen our understanding, further eliminate leftist influence, and unify our thinking with the decision of the central leadership and the fundamental task of speeding up reform of the whole economic structure focusing on the urban economy.

It is necessary to widely carry out propaganda and mobilization work so that the spirit of the decision of the CPC Central Committee and the suggestion of the provincial CPC Committee can strike root in the hearts of the people. In addition, it is necessary, in connection with the reality of reform, to conduct education among the vast number of party members and the masses in the theory and practice of reform of the economic structure so that they can fully understand that socialism with Chinese characteristics should be full of vitality, something different from the previous rigid pattern and from capitalism, and that they will have a more scientific understanding of socialism and consciously engage themselves into various practices of reform.

The in-depth development of the reform will inevitably give rise to various new situations and problems. Leaders at all levels must rid themselves of previous old ideas and conventions, conscientiously improve their working methods and style, go deep into practice to conduct investigation and research, grasp the new situation, find out new problems, sum up and popularize new experiences, and gradually push forward the reform of the economic structure.

BAI PRAISES ACTION AGAINST SHAANXI POWER ABUSE

HK251554 Xian Shaanxi Provincial Service in Mandarin 1130 GMT 24 Dec 84

[Text] Bai Jinian, secretary of the provincial CPC Committee, has told the Xian City Government and the City Discipline Inspection Committee to seriously handle cases of abuse of power in the making of arrangements for households which should not have enjoyed compensation of those households which have had to be relocated because of the project to expand the (Taihua) and (Huangcheng) highways.

He urged all units under the provincial authorities and those under the city authorities to seriously handle the serious unhealthy tendency of abusing power and neglecting party discipline.

Comrade Bai Jinian said: After reading a SHAANXI RIBAO report dated 21 December about the Xian People's Government and the city Discipline Inspection Committee seriously handling cases of the unhealthy tendency of abusing power in the expansion project for the (Taihua) and (Huangcheng) highways, I was surprised and delighted. I was surprised that, in such an important project as expanding the (Huangcheng) highway and in the course of party rectification, such a serious crime occurred in a department directly under the authorities of a large city. I was delighted because the city government and the city Discipline Inspection Committee discovered the problem and promptly adopted measures to handle it. I fully support the correct decisions of the city government and the city Discipline Inspection Committee. Does this kind of crime, which involves erroneous party work style, only occur in the bureau for administering municipal projects? According to the facts revealed in the course of party rectification and some reports, this situation also occurs in varying degrees in the Planning Bureau of the city government and in some provincial units. The corruption situation in some of these units may be even worse. Therefore, all units under the provincial authorities and those under the city authorities should draw a lesson from the malpractice of the bureau for administering municipal projects. They should seriously handle the serious unhealthy tendency of abusing power and neglecting party discipline. Also, they should study the methods used by the city government and the city Discipline Inspection Committee in handling this case, that is to act seriously, thoroughly, and boldly. I hope that the newspapers will actively and boldly reveal and criticize these kinds of malpractices. We must strive to make the party work style take a fundamental turn for the better in the course of party rectification and use party rectification to promote smooth progress in reforms and various tasks.

BEIJING COURT RELEASES KMT SPY ON PAROLE

OW221102 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0843 GMT 22 Dec 84

[Text] The responsible person of a department concerned of the Beijing Municipal Intermediate People's Court told reporters: "Yang Yueying, a spy dispatched to Beijing by the Taiwan Kuomintang spy organization, was given a lenient treatment and sentenced to 4 years imprisonment because she pleaded guilty and showed repentance."

Yang Yueying, a 53-year-old woman, was dispatched by Taiwan Kuomintang spies in Manila of the Philippines and arrived in Beijing Municipality on 3 August this year to carry out espionage activities under the cover of a tourist. She delivered to a contact in Beijing a letter written in invisible ink, stationery for writing invisible messages, and equipment for receiving instructions from Taiwan Kuomintang spy radios. The letter instructed the contact to develop a spy organization and collect intelligence on party, government, and military affairs on the mainland. It also assigned code names for use in communications. Yang Yueying also taught the contact how to write in invisible ink and how to make the writing visible. On 7 August, Yang Yueying was arrested by the Beijing Municipal Bureau of State Security.

The Beijing Municipal Intermediate People's Court openly tried the Yang Yueying spy case. The trial proved with full evidence that she committed espionage. She was given lenient treatment and sentenced to 4-years imprisonment because she pleaded guilty and showed repentance. The uncovered evidence of her crime was confiscated.

Yang Yueying candidly confessed everything. She said in her final statement: "My crime endangers China's security, hurts the interests of the Chinese Government and people, and undermines the friendship between the Chinese and Philippine peoples. I hate my crime very much. From now on, I will never be used by others, nor will I do a thing like this again."

Because Yang Yueying pleaded guilty, indeed showed repentance, and was ill, the Beijing Municipal Intermediate People's Court released her on parole according to law on 19 December. Yang Yueying left Beijing for Manila in the Philippines on the afternoon of 22 December.

RADIO COMMENTS ON PRC CRITICIZING MARXISM

OW260245 Taipei CNA in English 1010 GMT 26 Dec 84

[Text] Taipei, Dec. 26 (CNA) -- Following is a commentary, "No Retreat From Marxism," aired by the Broadcasting Corporation of China on Dec. 25.

For the second time in less than two weeks, Communist China's official PEOPLE'S DAILY editorialized last Friday that Marxism-Leninism cannot be expected to solve all of today's problems on the Chinese mainland. The reaffirmation of Peiping's partial repudiation of orthodox Marxism-Leninism merely reflected the fact that the reformist policies of Teng Hsiao-ping and his allies are meeting strong resistance from the leftists in the party. It did not in the least signify that the Tengists will surrender their absolute power and give freedom to the people.

As columnist Reed Irvine noted in a WASHINGTON TIMES article, no communist ruler has surrendered power voluntarily. The mere fact that communist rulers know their power is based on doctrines that have never worked is not going to change that.

One must point out here that Teng and his supporters are not the first communist rulers to fault Marxism-Leninism. Chen Yun, once Communist China's economic czar and a critic of Teng's reformist policies, was even more forthright in his condemnation of Marxism-Leninism. At a top-level meeting held in April 1979, Chen declared that "the best strategem" to solve Communist China's economic woes is to "smash the shingle" of Marxism-Leninism-Maoism and start it all over again. However, Chen vetoed his own suggestion by saying that to do so would risk "the destruction of the party and the country." What he was saying is that the best way to make China strong and prosperous is to cast away the communist system, but to do so would mean the end of the Communist Party and the privileges of the communist rulers. In other words, the rulers in Peiping will continue adhering to the basic tenets of Marxism regardless of the cost to the people. Teng is willing to tamper with Marxism-Leninism only because its strict application on the Chinese mainland is endangering the continuation of the communist regime. He is out to save the Marxist system, not the people it has enslaved. But Teng's "experimentation with capitalism" will get nowhere so long as he insists on adhering to Marxism-Leninism-Maoism as one of the "four basic principles".

As dissident Wei Ching-sheng pointed out during his trial, the "four modernizations" proposed by the communist rulers will never succeed without a fifth modernization, the democratization of the political system. Instead of listening to Wei's advice, the communist rulers sentenced him to 15 years of imprisonment. Are we to believe now that they have all of a sudden discovered the truth of what Wei said? No. The Tengists and, indeed, all the communists in the world, have known the truth for a long time. But they are not to give up the communist system.

UK CRITICIZED FOR SIGNING HONG KONG ACCORD

OW260807 Taipei CHINA POST in English 22 Dec 84 p 4

[Editorial: "British Betrayal of Hong Kong Residents"]

[Text] The signing of the Hong Kong accord by British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher in Peking Wednesday represents a British betrayal of Hong Kong people by sending the 5.5 million people into the tyrannical rule of the Chinese Communists after 1997. On the surface, Hong Kong will be turned into a special administrative region of the Chinese mainland. The Chinese Communists have also pledged to maintain Hong Kong's present system for 50 years after the takeover and give the territory a large degree of autonomy, guaranteed by law which is still non-existent.

Mrs. Thatcher called the accord, in the form of a joint declaration, a landmark in the life of the territory, in the course of Anglo-Red Chinese relations, and in the history of international diplomacy. Chao Tzu-yang also called the accord "of historical significance." But the accord, annexes, and memoranda exchanged between the British and Red China contain a Red Chinese pledge to make Hong Kong a special administrative region with a large degree of autonomy.

Hong Kong will also be kept for 50 years after 1997 as a free port and keep its currency, judicial systems, basic freedoms and the right to pursue its own economic and trade relations with other countries untouched. But Peking reserved the right to manage Hong Kong's foreign policy and defense including the possibility of stationing troops in the territory. Although the Chinese Communists pledged that the troops will not interfere in Hong Kong's internal affairs, there is no guarantee that there would be no violation of such pledges.

The whole accord, annexes and memoranda are too good to be true. Chinese Communist agreement to those documents which are in violation of Chinese Communist Constitution in many respects shows Peking's trick and insincerity in agreeing to them.

The Chinese Communist promises of non-interfering in internal affairs by its troops are also patently deceitful. Tibet is a shining example of such non-interference after the Chinese Communist troops entered that vast region. The non-interference took the form of slaughtering over half a million Tibetans, nearly one-fifth of its total population.

Mrs. Thatcher, by signing the accord, has not only betrayed the 5.5 million Hong Kong people's inherent right to remain citizens of the free world without taking into considerations of their wishes; she has also betrayed the Republic of China which is in possession of the original lease document and the only legitimate party for the British to negotiate with on the return of the crown colony. The ROC has every right to claim from the British the return of Hong Kong in 1997.

By 1997, the existence of the Chinese Communist regime on the Chinese mainland will be very much in doubt as the Chinese mainland people are hating that despotic regime and demanding the return of the Three Principles of the People. Teng Hsiao-ping will not live to that time and anything can happen for the Chinese mainland people to assert themselves in favor of the Republic of China and its free, democratic and prosperous government. The British Government has therefore committed a grave error in reaching an accord with the Chinese Communists who are the usurpers of the Chinese mainland and have no right to negotiate with the British on the return of Hong Kong.

The ROC government's declaration not recognizing this accord and any agreement reached between the British and the Peking regime should not be considered a mere declaration or even an empty talk. It has the wholehearted support of the Hong Kong people whose welfare, safety and freedom are the keen concerns of the people of the Republic of China.

We hope that the people of Hong Kong will rise to protest the selling out of their vital interests by the British Government. They should demand the renunciation of the accord, as it contains a time bomb detrimental to their very existence and inherent human rights. They should not passively permit the British to throw them into the tyrannical clutches of the Peking regime.

PRC PLOTS TO APPLY HONG KONG FORMULA TO TAIWAN

OW251421 Taipei CNA in English 1332 GMT 25 Dec 84

[Text] Taipei, Dec. 25 (CNA) -- Following is a commentary "Peking Reveals Sinister Design" aired by the Broadcasting Corporation of China on Dec. 24.

Peking's current strongman Teng Hsiao-ping told Chinese shipping tycoon Pao Yue-kang last Thursday that the Hong Kong formula could be applied to Taiwan, and that it would benefit all, including the United States.

On the same day, the Communist regime's English-language CHINA DAILY made it clear that the so-called "Taiwan issue" influenced Peking's strategy in adopting a "one country, two systems" policy for Hong Kong.

Declared the paper: "The Hong Kong settlement was bound to have an impact on the cause of reuniting Taiwan with the mainland. The compatriots there can see for themselves that the "one country, two systems" concept is viable and works well."

These statements are by no means surprising. They bore out the long suspected Chinese Communist motive in pressuring Britain into solving the Hong Kong question before the end of September this year.

In the words of one Western observer, by dangling the bait of "one country, two systems" to the people of Hong Kong, the Chinese Communist regime had its eyes set on the big fish -- the Republic of China on Taiwan.

Taiwan is not only many times larger than Hong Kong and equally prosperous but is also the seat of China's legal government whose existence poses a threat to the very survival of the Communist regime on the mainland. The Chinese Communist rulers could have Hong Kong before or after 1997 with or without concessions to London and the people of Hong Kong. However, they realize that a forcible takeover of the colony would not only destroy their pretended image of reasonableness but also stiffen Free China's determination to reject their peace overtures.

It was for the purpose of luring the Free Chinese in Taiwan into laying down their arms that Peking devised the "one country, two systems" slogan for the solution of the Hong Kong question. The idea is neither "viable" nor workable, least of all in Communist China where the slightest dissension is considered a crime. Peking's Communist rulers know that as well as the people of Hong Kong. However, they offered the idea anyway because they have no intention to live up to it, while the people of Hong Kong are in no position to reject it.

But the Republic of China is a different story. Its government and people understand Peking's tricks better than anyone else and, even more important, they can make a choice between surrender to slavery and fight to preserve their free way of life.

Furthermore, accepting Peking's Greek horse involves more than the destruction of Free China. It would also destroy the hope of the entire Chinese nation in rebuilding a democratic China. It is because Peking would lose all the incentive to honor its pledge to the Hong Kong people and to initiate reforms on the Chinese mainland once it succeeds in grabbing Taiwan.

OFFICIAL ON CONSTRUCTION OF NUCLEAR POWER PLANT

OW240548 Taipei CHINA POST in English 21 Dec 84 p 12

[Text] Control Yuan member Chou Che-yu asked Wednesday for prompt government investigation into the need to construct the fourth nuclear power plant planned by the state-run Taiwan Power Company.

Chou said the plant is unnecessary because the need for electricity in Taiwan in the next 16 years will not exceed current capacity, according to the present rate of power consumption increase. He also described the projected construction expenses of NT\$180 billion as "unreasonably high."

If the plan is not suspended at once, Chou said he will request the impeachment of Economics Minister Hsu Li-teh and Chairman L.K. Chen of Taipower.

CHINA POST ON USING 'REPUBLIC OF CHINA'

OW230356 Taipei CHINA POST in English 19 Dec 84 p 4

[Editorial: "The Proper Name"]

[Text] The CHINA POST has been waging a campaign for other nations to refer to this nation as the Republic of China, and not Taiwan. We are glad to note the Government Information Office reports an increasing number of the foreign media now uses the Republic of China instead of Taiwan.

Dr. Chang King-yuh, director general, reports the official name, the Republic of China, now has high visibility in many foreign news media. He adds: "Most news agencies, newspapers, magazines, and television and radio stations worldwide have responded favorably."

MACAO GOVERNOR TO VISIT PRC IN EARLY 1985

HK260404 Hong Kong SOUTH CHINA MORNING POST in English 26 Dec 84 pp 1, 16

[By Donald Cheung]

[Text] The Governor of Macau, Rear Admiral Vasco de Almeida e Costa, will visit Peking before the Chinese New Year. His official visit -- the first since he took office in mid-1981 -- is expected to have added significance in view of the recent signing of the Sino-British agreement on Hong Kong's future. Details of his trip, including the departure date, are expected to be mapped out shortly. Official sources told the SCM POST yesterday that the visit has been arranged mainly in "recognition of his work in Macau." But the sources did not rule out the possibility that the future of Macau will crop up in the governor's meetings with various top Chinese leaders. It is understood that Chinese authorities extended the invitation to Governor e Costa a long time ago.

But it was thought that it would have been inappropriate for him to make an official visit to the Chinese capital while the Sino-British negotiations were still in progress. It was felt that a visit at that stage might have sparked speculation that China intended to try to settle Macau's future along with Hong Kong's. Therefore, the visit was delayed with an explanation that the governor was tied up with various commitments at home. But it has been learned that during the past month, Chinese leaders put pressure on the governor to confirm his Peking visit. "The Governor has no reasons not to go and now the only thing to be done is to set a date," one source said.

Although it is not yet known which leaders the governor will meet during his visit, it is likely he will call on China's top leader, Mr Deng Xiaoping, as a matter of protocol.

Official sources stressed that Macau's future is a problem to be solved between the Chinese and Portuguese Governments -- an understanding spelled out during the visit of the Chinese president, Mr Li Xinnian, to Lisbon last month.

One source said: "The political problems regarding Macau's status are to be solved between both governments. So this official visit to Peking is regarded as a recognition of his work and the development in Macau.

"The Peking visit is no more important than all sorts of contacts that the governor has been maintaining with Guangdong officials in connection with the development of Macau."

Sources reiterated that the territory's future was not discussed officially during the state visit by the Chinese president, although there were some "informal discussions" between the Foreign Ministry officials of the two countries.

The Portuguese, it is understood, have told their Chinese counterparts that the Portuguese interest in Macau will have to be taken into account in finding a solution to the issue. It is generally felt that the blueprint for the post-1997 Hong Kong will also be a reserve for Macau and people there will watch closely how China implements its policies during Hong Kong's transition period.

Meanwhile, there are increasing signs that Governor e Costa will run for the Portuguese presidency late next year.

But discounting rumours that his political career in Macau is almost over, one senior official source told the SCM POST that there are "strong indications that he will stay on in one way or another for a long time to come." "The Governor has already established the rules of the game," the source said, referring to the regular messages that he has been feeding back to Lisbon in various interviews with the media.

"Now it is a question of waiting for the reaction from the political parties back home," the source added. Sources said the next few months will be crucial to the governor's political future as candidates for the Portuguese presidential election are expected to be named before June. However, the sources said they believe it would be better for him to stay away from the political crisis in Portugal where party infighting has hit the coalition government.

CHINA RESOURCES, SHANXI TO SET UP TRADE OFFICE

HK210339 Hong Kong SOUTH CHINA MORNING POST in English 21 Dec 84 Business News Supplement p 3

[By Olivia Sin]

[Text] The north central Chinese province of Shanxi will form a joint venture with China Resources Holding Co Ltd to operate a trading office here. The office will help the province foster trade ties with foreign businessmen and to speed up absorption of advanced technology, Shanxi's vice-governor, Mr Bai Qingcai, said yesterday. He said the office, to be called Bei Yue Co Ltd, will be officially opened in April. It will have a registered capital of \$2 million and is 60 percent owned by Shanxi, with the remaining shares held by China Resources. The joint venture contract with China Resources will be signed in the next few days, he said.

He said Hong Kong is the province's major trading partner, importing almost two-thirds of Shanxi's yearly exports. Mr Bai, who heads a 12-member high-level official delegation from Shanxi, is in Hong Kong for a two-week visit to strengthen contacts with local trade and industrial organizations. At a press conference yesterday, he also invited foreign firms to jointly develop Shanxi's rich coal and mineral resources. "It can be in the form of joint ventures or a simple introduction of advanced equipment to upgrade our mining techniques," he said.

Shanxi tops other provinces in coal reserves, with an estimated 880 billion tons of coal. Mr Bai said studies so far conducted have confirmed the existence of 200 billion tons of coal in the province. Last year, Shanxi produced 150 million tons of coal, or about 22 percent of the country's total production. About one-third of the 150 million tons of coal was produced by peasants using simple machinery. Mr Bai said the province also has five billion tons of iron reserves, about half of which have been confirmed by surveys as well as rich reserves of asbestos spread over 70,000 sq km.

The province has also drafted new regulations giving preferential treatment to foreign businessmen investing in energy projects, he said. The regulations, which have been submitted to the State Council for approval, will include provisions for exemption or reduction of profit tax and cheaper land usage fees, he added. He said investors involved in energy projects can secure supplies of raw materials at the same price paid by other state-owned enterprises, which is much lower than that paid by other state-owned enterprises, which is much lower than that paid by foreigners.

A railway specialising in coal transport and linking the Datong coal field in Shanxi with the neighbouring Qinhuangdao Province is also being expanded. "Transportation between our coal fields and port facilities will be much improved," he said. There are now electrified and double-track railway linking Shanxi with Peking, and airline links are now available between Xian, Chengdu and Peking.

Last year, Shanxi held its first ever international economic and technical cooperation symposium in the capital of Taiyuan and attracted more than 200 foreign businessmen. Contracts worth US\$40 million were concluded at the conference, of which about \$3 million came from Hong Kong businessmen. Mr Bai said Shanxi plans to hold an export commodities fair in Hong Kong in July and the second economic cooperation symposium around September in Taiyuan.

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